VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1858.

NO. 612.

SALINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

NO. 612.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHING

limbing feet, and leave it beneath them; and cloud receives them out of their sight.

But was it so with Herman? Let us hope lost. Let us go on, and we shall see. He had anboyed himself wonderfully in the few months of his absence. Perhaps we are, many of use the forge. The sword will hardly glowing from the forge. The sword will hardly femive, not offensive, being called forth to represented by months, and days even, rather than by years. There was an alteration in him not. Let us go on, and we shall see. He had unboyed himself wonderfully in the few months of his absence. Perhaps we are, many of us, made old by months, and days even, rather than by years. There was an alteration in him of his absence. Perhaps we are, many of use and of his absence. Perhaps we are, many of use and of his absence. Perhaps we are, many of use the high years. There was an alteration in his which, though she would hardly own it sware to the history of the history of the high years. There was an alteration in his which, though she would hardly own it sware to that the and her brothers spant, immediately that the history of thi

angels only, to some service that, like the king-dom of God, "cometh not with observation," does the soldier who fights victoriously before For the National Era. HALCYON DAYS. BY WILLIAM M. BRIGGS. When mellow winds bring down the pears And shriller hums the hurrying bee And, lifted with an inward smile. When down the wood-path's faltering arch.

The vista closes, quivering blue, And on the fir trees gleam all day Clear golden drops of resinous dew; While in their tops the red bird sits, Then come those days of perfect life

Pulfilled in every glorious song, The hours chime double in the breeze That woos us as it floats along; Content, we drowse, as any god, Who cares not how the mo The birds in air, the sky o'r head,

The fleecy clouds in utter bliss,
The round completeness of our joys,
Whose full perfection lies in this— In all the beauty dreamed or sought, With happy eyes, half closed in dreams.

We're kings at will, who rule supreme Without the languor of commands

The banks that all the sunset builds Are flaming red before our eyes, And giant trees in emerald walls Lean up against the crimson skies. And balustrades of purple light Elant down from golden galleries:

We drowse-we dream-we shade our eyes From beaten cups of heavy flower Steal drunken dews, and here and there All through the day the woodbine weaver

Its changing woof of crimson braid; The long flags, brown and golden, toss The ferns in feathered beauty shak Their forest fringes in the shade. The rushes by the river flaunt

In bending bunches far and wide; Clear shines the stream; the painted leaves Dip dancing down the crystal tide; The woodlands sigh; and Silence sweet,

She points to where the azure dome Swells high its glory overhead,

Dende and Grossen histographs frozen in well and the first of the Supplication of the

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, free cents a line for each subsequent one. I'en words constitute a line. Payment in scivarios invariably required.

Money may be forwarded by mail as my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish thereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

L. XII. Engraving of THE McRae. The Engra-sers. The exclusive coured by early appli-ULFORD, adway, New York. RR'S

MACHINES ork. ston. Philadelphia. Washington, D. C. c, Cincinnati, O. villages of the United stly admitted to be the PRESS.

terican Agriculturist.
Amen.—N. Y. Tribune.
Independent.
not.—Home Journal.
can Baptist
reclated.—Phren. Jour.
no..—Am. Med. Monthly.
Ladies' Wreath.
ter's.—N. Y. Dispatch.
cury. cer's.—N. Y. Dispatch.
cury,
inding it — N. Y. Express.
Exangelist.
—N. Y. Daily News.
—N. Y. Courier.

Y. Courier.

Y. Courier.

Y. Exammer.

eam.—Pelice Gazette.

ly sewing.—N. Y. Obs.

Y. Day Book.

II.—N. Y. Chrowicls.
—Life Ilustrated.

lant Churchman.

Weekly News.

Te & Baker's.—Student.

erntimes.—Month. Mag

Y. Evening Post.

okiyn Star.
—American Missionary.

uitch.—Family Circle.

Billy.—National Mag.

R. 506

TTRACTION. HOIT L NEW TESTAMENT, COMPLETE !

ages, for 75 cents.

ED EDITION, (50 cents Mr. Stockton has just is 10N of the New Testastribution and use; concept of the Authorized aragraph Form; without Renderings. Each of the Titlepage, Text, and In-1025 pages of Text, with leaded, open lines—an be. Frice 75 cents for my selection of 500 pages.

74 OCKTON'S Periodical Office, MAGAZINE, TERLY REVIEWS. S GUIDE.

New York, continue to ding British Periodicals, ervative.) onservative.)
Whig.)
, (Free Church.)
, (Liberal.)
lagazine, (Tory.)
sent the three great politibrig, Tory, and Radicalure of their character. As
riters on Scennee, Literathey stand, as they ever
rorid of letters, being concholar and the professional
tender of every class they
sifactory record of the curagnout the world, than can
other source.

ews, per annum - - \$3 the above works. Thus, rof one Review, will be our copies of the four Re; and so on.

in of the five Periodicals R'S GUIDE CTICAL AGRICULTUBE.

of Edinburgh, and the late of Scientific Agriculture in en. 2 vols. Royal Octavo Wood and Steel Engravings ost complete work on Agri-in order to give it a wided ave resolved to reduce the HE TWO VOLUMES! bove publications should

SCOTT & CO.,

ARTIC PILLS, Coated.) re offered to the public as the h medical science can afford. een prepared with the scen prepared with the scene prepared with the scene prepared with the scenes, have virtues which surpass mes hitherto known. Other ick and so surely, as to prove uproot discase beyond any-organs, and stimulating them sovate the fountains of life anew through the body, and They are adapted to disease, taken by one in health they his is the perfection of meditease, and no more. Fender himpunity. If they are sick, they are well, they will do

whey are well, they will do
ent who has been prostrated
in; see his long-lost appear
autres blossom into health,
whose foul blood has burst
is covered with oness, who
uish. He has been drenches,
see the new, fair skin that;
the late leper that is clean,
angry humors have the look has been soaked through
hipiments and sulves; give
blood; they may not gue
ses which no mortal power
alks with crutches now; and
have cured him. Give then s which no mortal powers which no mortal powers we with crutches now; and vye cured him. Give them dyspeptic, whose gnawng every smile from his face, body. See his appetite resee the new man. See her and loveliness blasted and want of exercise, or mental sase, has deranged the intersimilation, or secretion, tiblood is vitiated, her health to atimulate the vital primast out the obstructions, and

the blood. Now tobs sorrow heek, and where lately proved feature. See the sweet infant wan, sickly features tell you fully distinct, that they are the cat-hed-up nose and ears, and rest-eadful truth in language which we from the body. Now to the proved to the provide th

AYER, Practical and Analyticases, and sold by Z. D. Gilman ass., and sold by Z. D. Gilman by all Dealers in Medicine every MPHLET PRINTING D PROMPTLY BY BLANCHARD, Avenue and Fecond Str.

force of old habit? We had not been therewe must hurry that way, by all means. As we went, we inquired of people most likely to have

seen him.

"Yes"—it was a police officer who spoke—
"yes, he was in that groggery there, took a
drink of brandy, and rested a while. He seemed
very fired, and walked slow and feebly. It is
not fifteen minutes since he left—went that

way."

Off we started again, made almost certain now that we were on the right track. "I will go with you," said the policeman, catching some of our excitement. We went now still faster. We would catch him, for there was a laster. We would catch him, for there was a long, steep hill to be surmounted are he could reach his goal—a steep hill that would sadly try his weary feet and wasting breath. On through the keen wind, our feet crunching the crisp snow—cn—for somehow, though we spoke not of it, each felt that it was for life-and death matter. and death matters that we hurried. Save by us, the streets were deserted. The lamp-light flickered upon the snow—not a form to be seen Yes, yonder, on the hill, moves a shadow, growing slowly longer from yon lamp—a shadow of a bent form, wearily plodding along. Yes, it must be him. Hasten!

"Nay, rather go slower, and do not let him see you; the excitement may be dangerous, and he way escape us, too."

True, policeman, your experience is of use some calamity that we dare not come in our thoughts, even. Let us follow slowly, warily, yon poor forlorn one, with heavy feet heavily toiling up the hill. See, now he is at the top, and pauses, turns. "Into this doorway. Let him not see you." He pauses—turns—what means he? See, he waves his right arm in the waves his right arm in the air, once, twice, thrice—waves it towards the east, waves in a slow and solemn manner, as we wave an eternal farewell to our dear ones, our leved ones. Oh, how portentously waved that arm; oh, how fearfully did that waved arm agree with our excited thoughts; oh, how ter-ribly, afterwards, did that waved arm enter

ribly, atterwards, did that waved arm enter into my dreams, gloomily making air-circles about me, tilt sleep became a burden!

And now he moves on over the hill, and we, sighing a long sigh of relief, follow after. Not far has he to go now; an hundred yards further, and he will reach the place of his old mispair may bring about; deeds are quick as thought, often—not often needs death a second bidding. Follow, oh follow! And we rush on with desperate speed, with wild thoughts that choke us, fill us with creeping dread. We are are at the top of the hill, and yonder is the old house, so battered—his house—his goal—will it be his likewise to us, under more frightful associations? Alas! we have not long to wait way of the house sits a silent, motionless form-a form bent over, with head resting upon kneed Even now, while we pause a moment, the head is raised, and the hand, and we fancy we note is raised, and the hand, and we fancy we note a shudder run through the frame; and again, in the lamp-light, the head falls heavily upon the knees, and the hand drops upon the snow heavily, not replacing the fallen hat which exposes those gray hairs to the bitter night. Hurry—there is need of us. He has need of us. But perhaps—perhaps his hour of need is past. Hurry! We are here! The lamp sheds its light upon him. A-well! One does one thing, another some other thing; but I—what do I do? Great God! what do I do? A slip of paper has fallen from the relaxed hand—a of paper has fallen from the relaxed hand—a narrow slip of paper; I have seen many, very many, like it; God preserve me from seeing another as I saw that! Nothing do I, save another as I saw that: Rothing do I, save clutch up that slip of psper, and bear it to the light; I knew it—many such had I sold; but, oh, why was it—why, oh Thou Inscrutable One, was it, that of all the numbers it is possible to combine, from one to seventy-five—of all the possible relations in which man's ingenuity has devised to place seventy-five num bers—why, oh why was it, that from that ticke there flashed out those three numbers, those fatal numbers—numbers which, God help me, I knew too well—numbers Seventeen, Ninebrain; there was no need to cry out, to summo prain; there was no need to cry out, to summon quick aid with voices whose tremor must appal—no need for us there, at all. I knew it, and silently they pointed it out to me, showing me where had fallen the shadow of the black

It mattered not to me that next day the jury of inquest doubted what verdict they should render; that it was questionable to them from excitement, or death from liquor, or death from visitation of God." It mattered not to me that the doctors talked learnedly of the el fects of so and so upon a constitu and such conditions; that they recited in tech nical formulæ the various conmight be arrived at in regard to this deat based upon such diagnosis as they had bee enabled by the autopsy to make. It mattered not to me that shuddering children, peeping about, and standing on tip-toe; that women, gossiping the while, and relating stories of him that lay there, should discuss how he died—should argue and quarrel, being worsted, in defence of this or that mode of extinguishment. which they thought had come upon him. All these things mattered not at all to me, for, in my heart of hearts, I knew full well that the true

Baltimore Co., Md., 1858

F. The St. Joseph's, Mo., Gazette gives the fo lowing conflicting accounts from men who have visited the region of the alleged gold discover-

Joseph Richard, a trader in the region of the South Platte. He informs us that one of his associates, a Mr. Hvatt, well known in this city wisited the mines, and found them rich. M Hyatt thought they would pay \$50 per da properly worked. Mr. Richard says gold properly worked. Mr. Richard says gold is found on all the streams from Cherry Creek to Pole Creek; that the dirt pans out from six to ten cents per panfull. Peter Richard, brother of our informant, recently exhibited a quantity of the dust in this city, which bore an exact resemblance to that of California. We also had a conversation with a teamster just in from Bridger, who informed us that he heard specimen said to be from them, which weighed \$12 60. He could give no further information. "William G. Fee, well known in this city, Cherry Creek, the alleged seat of the gold mines, on the 17th. He was seven days in travelling from Cherry Creek to the fort, a dis-tance of two hundred miles. He saw no gold whatever, and believes there is none there. Nor did he see any miners. He says a num ber of traders were moving into that region He saw no rush to the mines, and thinks the bubble will be bursted as soon as reliable in-

couraging character. A gentleman who arrived in St. Joseph, from Laramie Peak, a day or two since, reports that the mines there are realizing from ten to twenty dollars per day; and a party of old mountaineers recently arrived in Kansas city, bringing with them specimens of gold of a very fine quality, which they had found in abundance among the back had found in abundance among the head-waters of the Arkansas. They procured the necessary tools and outfit for miners, and immediately returned. There is a good deal of excitement in Kansas city, and a party is nearly organized to leave for the 'diggings."

formation is obtained."

In England, lately, a suit for breach of promise of marriege was brought by a fisher-man's beautiful daughter against a captain in the Euglish army, fixing damages at \$50,000. The love letters of the gallant captain were so numerous that they were printed for the accommodation of counsel, making in all a volume of 198 peges. The matter was finally compromised by the payment of the injured lady of the sum \$10,000, with the promise that the volume of letters should be burnt.

Madeline Smith is said to be making a pleasure tour in America. She is the young lady who, a year ago, was accused of poisoning her lever in Glasgow.

greatly to their advantage to advertise in the

Coe, & Co., are our authorized advertising agents for Boston, New York, and Philadel-

Mr. L. T. Park, of Mount Union, Ohio, will receive and forward subscriptions for the Era at club rates.

Mr. Wheeler is the accredited agent the Era, in Cincinnati, Ohio

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1858. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY-SHALL IT LIVE

On returning to our post, we regret the there should be any occasion for asking th uestion prefixed as a title to this article. Some twenty-five years ago, a few of began to insist that the one real Question of merican Politics was that of Slavery, in its

the pressure of circumstances and considera

tions growing out of that system, and aided by

unity and stability of purpose springing from great common Interest, the slaveholders, as a Class, had obtained the control of the Federal Government and Federal Politics, and were insidiously sectionalizing them, making them subservient to the growth of Slavery and the aggrandizement of their Power. They did not disregard the other interests of the country, but dealt with them always in subordination to the secosaities of the slave system. The division of the People generally into two large Parties, on questions of Trade and Finance, afforded them an opportunity, by securing the machine ry of party organizations, to control to a great extent the voters of the whole country. The People, engrossed by conflicts in regard to Banks and Tariffs, paid no attention to the peculiar policy of the Slaveholders. They had no exceptional interest to watch over, no one institution, like that of Slavery, to give unity and specific purpose to their counsels. In a National Convention, should the Slaveholding managers noiselessly exclude from place or influence a free-State man, who had offended them or awakened their suspicions; or, should a caucus in the Senate or House so arrange the Committees, without bruiting the matter, as to shut out from them all danger to the "peculiar institution, nobody noticed it, it aroused no excitement. passed without comment. In this silent and insidious way, it came to pass that, while the People were agitated by the questions of a United States Bank and Protection, the Slaveholders obtained the mastery of the Federal Executive, of Congress, of the Whig and Democratic Parties, and of the general policy of the country. The People thought of nothing but settling the questions at issue between Democ racy and Whigism; the Slaveholders were course interested in these questions, but far more deeply concerned in the one exceptions

Interest, which, demanding extraordinary care and effort for its prosperity, gave unity, stability, and force, to their action. It was only when the agitation of the Anti Slavery Reformers twenty-five years ago had succeeded in provoking discussion in Congress, that the existence of the Slave Power, and its firm grasp upon the Government and the People, began to be understood. We all know, and ought well to remember, what contempt and invective were poured upon the heads of members who ventured to utter an anti-Slavery sentiment-by what violent methods the Slaveholders sought to crush the right of petition and freedom of debate. Official power and party influence were everywhere directed towards the of the agitators. The Whig and Democrati Parties vied with each other in their zeal to conform themselves to the will of the Slavehold

ers. They had been formed to settle questions of Trade and Finance, without the slightest reference to this, to them, new Question of Slavery. They knew not how to deal with it; their aim was to avoid it, thrust it out of the way, so as to preserve party unity. Need we recoun the numerous devices, the disreputable dodges and compromises they recorted to, as the conflict went on, the Public Mind became more excited, and Public Opinion gradually grew less concerned about old Questions, as it tended more towards the new?

The Bank question was settled. The Tariff question was disposed of, so far as mere Party action could dispose of it, or will ever be able to dispose of it. The real Question of American Politics-that of Slavery and the Slave Power-was now rising to confront them, Events following one another in rapid succession, revealed it in its true proportions. First, the annexation of Texas, then, the war on Mexico, for the purpose of acquiring territory to be appropriated by Slavery, then, the Wilmot Proviso controversy, brought to light the existence of a Power whose operations, although so long carried on under disguise, had not been

the less real and effective. Old Questions had indeed passed away, bu not the old Parties. Unwilling to surrender political power, or the hope of it, they attempt ed to keep up discussions that had become use less, issues that had ceased to be vital, and thus shut out the new and all-important Question. They did not dare to grapple with it, to ascer tain its dimensions, to determine its relations to attempt to settle it upon Constitutional Prin ciples. They had no principles, no policy in relation to it. They dreaded the awakening of antagonistic sentiments, disorganization, the alienation of Slaveholders. First, they attempted to thrust the Question aside; thun, to con promise it, anxious to maintain their "nationality," as they styled it, and to retain the alliance of the Slaveholders. This anxiety was reciprocated. It was important to the views of the Slave Power that the two Parties should avoid disruption on this Question-that they should keep the People as aused with subordibe thrust aside or ignored, as in the case of Texas, it would be well; Slavery would have gained its end, without endangering the organization of the two Parties through which the Slaveholding Class controlled the voters of the free States. If it could be compromised, as pairing the right of holding slaves in the Terin the year 1850, by the defeat of the Wilmot Proviso policy, all the new Territories would at least be open to Slavery, and the old Parties, still safe, might 'se used thereafter for ulterior

So the Whig and Democratic Parties trived to live until 1850-and then, in 1852, their National Conventions, ratifying the Compromise of 1850, went into the Presidential lection on that basis. Both had criminall surrendered a Principle, acted on from the beginning by the Government, in regard to Slaery; both had acquiesced in the continued ination of the Slave Power; both had man ged to preserve the odor of " nationality," and claimed that the Question of Sla-

The Democratic Party succeeded; there was Mr. Giddings is engaged in writing the "History of the Anti-Slavery Fight in Congress," and his retirement will enable him to finish the We, who told them that the settlement was delusive, that Slavery had gained vantage ground,

paired their power of resistance, were deemed

sectional and fanatical.

The year 1854 dispelled their slumbers. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, under the pretext of applying the Principle of the Comromise of 1850, to the only Territory remaining secrated to Freedom, but really in obedience to the Slave Power, which asserted the constithe Union, and possess it too, and which, contemplating future acquisitions on the Southern order, required the establishment of a Principle that would enable it to convert them to its have learned many years sooner, that the Slaveholders constitute a distinct, sectional, dominant class, that their peculiar interests and nethat the Whig and Democratic Parties had desurpations, and that the pretence of "nationstupid, cowardly, Pro-Slavery sectionalism. They had been prating of great National Political Relations. We contended that, under Questions, Harmony and Union, while acting in absolute subjection to a Power which had been steadily laboring to nationalize Slavery. nationality and the price of Party unity.

But, we cannot linger. The Whig Party was dissolved. The Demothe agent of Slavery. Many of the leaders and herents of the former in the South joined the Democracy, now a confirmed pro-Slavery organization. Others of that Party, in both section enlisted under the banner of Know Nothingism, which also drew recruits from the Democratic ranks. But in the general chaos appeared the Republican Party, comprising the great body of those Whigs and Democrats in the Free act of the Slave Power, resolved once for all to by our Fathers in the treatment of the Question Slavery, to oppose the system everywhere outside of the States, and to rescue the Federal Government and Federal policy from the con-

trol of the Slaveholding Oligarchy. The changes were rapid. The majority of the People were with the Republicans; State after State fell under their power, until, in a brief period, there was scarcely a free State without Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature. In the Congress following the repeal of the Compromise, they were strong enough to elect their candidate for Speaker strong enough to baffle all schemes for imposing a Pro-Slavery Constitution on Kansas; in 1856, powerful enough to carry the electoral votes of eleven Free States, and a majority of the voters of the non-slaveholding section; and to-day, they are represented in the Senate of

the United States by twenty members, soon to

be increased by elections in other States.

There are now but two live Parties in the Cour ry—the Democratic Slavery organization, with Cincinnati Platform, Dred Scott Decision and James Buchanan; and the Republica Party, with its Philadelphia Platform, its Con stitutional Principles, as illustrated by the Or dinance of 1787, and the man who shall be its Presidential candidate in 1860. They exist because the Question at issue between them is a real one, a momentous one, and must be settled. They exist, not as the offspring of accident or temporary policy, but as the necessary Representatives of Antagonistic Ideas, the necessary agents of Antagonistic Powers. The Kansas Question was but an incident in the struggle between them. That Onestion has been substantially settled in favor of Freedom, but the Party and Power which sought to nore flagrantly than ever pledged to maintain and carry out Principles dangerous to Liberty, necessary to the Slave-Despotism.

The Republican Party aims to take the Administration of the Federal Government out of the hands of the Slaveholding Oligarchy, and make it the agent of the People. The Slavery Democracy seeks to perpetual

the power of the Oligarchy. The Republican Party recognises the Policy of the Fathers of the Republic, who consecrated the whole of the territory belonging to the Union to Freedom and Free Labor, evidently proceed ing on the assumption that Freedom was Na tional and the Rule, Slavery, Sectional and the

The Slavery Democracy repudiates their ex ample and policy, and its action tends to Naonalize Slavery, and Sectionalize Liberty.

The Republican Party affirms that Slavery cannot exist without positive law; that the Federal Constitution recognises and treats alaves as persons, not as property; that i does not create, or make provision for the creation of, Slavery, anywhere; that it does not enable the Slaveholder to carry his slaves with him into any Territory of the United States, and hold them there in bondage; that Congress has no authority from it to pass any such enabling Laws; that Congress has a right to prohibit Slavery in the Territories; that it is the duty of the Federal Government to preserve the Territories sacred to free men and free labor; that a Territorial Legislature has the right to exclude Slavery during the Territorial condition, as the People have to exclude it when they come to form a State-and these Principles it maintains in opposition to the dicta of the Pro-Slavery Judges of the Supreme

ples, and accepts the dicta of the Pro Slavery Judges of the Supreme Court as its Platform: that is, it holds that Slavery does not require for its existence the force of positive law; that the Federal Constitution recognises slaves as property, not persons; that it does enable the Slaveholder to carry his slaves with him into aveholder to carry his slaves with him into any Territory of the Union, and hold them there in bondage; that Congress has no right to pass any law impairing this alleged right, but is bound to protect it; that it is the duty of the Federal Government to keep the Territories open to Slavery; that the Territorial Legislature has no right, during a Territorial condition, to inderdict Slavery, or pass any law imritory, but is bound to protect it.

The issues are distinctly made, and by two Parties-the SLAVERY DEMOCRACY and the RE-PUBLICAN. These Parties constitute the two great Parties of the Country; a third organisation, that of the Know Nothings, or Ameri cans, having carried only a single State at the last Presidential election, and having been stead ily declining ever since. The issues between these two great Parties are vital and practical they go to the root of the Constitution, and in volve the destiny of the Union. They must b settled-yea, or nay. If either of the two Parties can be seduced to lay down its arms, tocompromise, or forswear its Principles, the decision will be against its Principles and Policy. We know that the Slavery Democracy will de neither. It has place, power, pride, and the inexorable resolve, founded on the necessities the Slaveholding Oligarchy. Will the Republicans yield?

poin, has the rapid survey we have taken, been

enient time, and that they had only im- compromise, abate, or hold back any of their Principles the Principles we have stated-for of disarming Prejudice, or winning over or in the South, who lives or whose posterit Conservatiam, deemed dangerous and embar. rassing? Let the man who has hitherto har-

bored such an idea, seriously consider the views we have presented, and then answer the the Slave Power, which asserted the constitutional Right of Slavery to enter all territory of question.

We anticipate the answer of all our readers. The battle must be fought to the end, as it has been begun and waged, openly, fairly, squarely, for Principles. The issues we have stated uses, showed that we were right, and proved to must be and will be settled, before others can a majority of the People what they ought to engross the Public mind. Should the Republicans prove false to their convictions, surrender one Principle to the Douglas Democracy. and another to the Fillmore Know Nothings. essities impel them to constant aggression, as they are called upon by certain influential Republican Papers to do, the conflict will be generated into the mere instruments of their by that very act decided against them. Suc-usurpations, and that the pretence of "nationality" set up by these Parties thinly veiled a go into a contest, agreeing, for the sake of a stunid, cowardly. Pro-Slavery sectionalism. coalition with Fillmore Americans, to ignore the real issues between them and the Slavery Democracy, voting for men and with men who acquiesce in the Dred Scott dicta, and in Squatter Sovereignty as defined by Douglas, and let making subservience its interests, the badge of them carry the day-What will they gain? Precisely the repudiation of their Principles, and the ratification of the Principles of their adversaries. The only change will be, not of ratic Party stood notorious, without disguise, | policy, but of agents. Jacob Broom is just as much opposed to Republicanism, as Thomas Florence. Daniel Ullman is no more to our

taste as a co-worker, than Daniel Dickinson. In one State, Republicans are called upon to commit themselves to the dogma of Squatter Sovereignty, as explained by Mr. Douglas. In another, they are solicited to hold back, and let the People's Party step into the field : it will manage the matter adroitly, by condemn-States who, indignant and shocked at this last ing the past action of the Administration in Kansas, by charging the Administration with fall back on the Principles and Policy adopted tremendous extravagance, by insisting upon retrenchment, reform, and protection to home industry, and thus present a "National platform on which the good men of all sections may rally."

In another State, they are asked to combine with the American Party. True, that Party. tried to defeat them in the Presidential election, boasted of its success, and rejoiced in the triumph of James Buchanan: but James has disappointed them—they do not like the way he has managed the Kansas business-he has stirred up sectional strife—he has really gone too far for Slavery-they are anxious to put him down, and therefore willing to unite with those whose success, which they prevented would have spared the country the Kansas infamy. Very well-let them unite. The Republicans are in the field, with Principles as old as the Constitution, the only Party which has strength enough to enter the lists against the Slavery and Buchanan Democracy. Let every American, Conservative Whig, and Democrat, who voted for Buchanan or Fillmore, and now deplore the action of the Administra-tion they helped to instal, vote with the only Party which stands fairly and powerfully arraye against all the Principles of this Administration This is the dictate of common sense. But no a very different sort of union is proposed. By some kind of contrivance—New York is famous for contrivance and clap-trap and man-trapa co-operative movement is proposed, in which the Republicans are to adopt two favorite measures of the Know-Nothings, and forbear any assertion of their own principles, merely affirm-ing their devotion to the Non-Extension of Slavery-a very definite idea-and the Know Nothings are to be permitted to declare all their peculiar principles, only cordially endorsing reduce Free Territory to Slavery, remain in the novel idea, of devotion to the Non-Extension vide the tickets, go into the election, whip the Democracy, take possession of the reins of Government, and do what? Nothing, but share the spoils; for, holding in truth, Principles in regard to Slavery in its political relations, utterly irreconcilable, they never could

unite upon a policy satisfactory to the demands tempted to be harmonized. After the scheme had failed, the American Convention at Syracuse presented its solemn views on the Slavery

Question, as follows: "1. That while we recognise the power of ates, we deny its right to establish Slavery thin the Territories, to extend Slavery the

within the Territories, to extend Slavery thereto, or to declare its existence therein, against
the voice and will of the people.

"2. That to the citizens of the United States
residing in the Territories belongs the power
of framing their Constitution of a State; and
that whenever it is republican in its form, and in accordance with the Constitution of the Uni-ted States, it must be admitted into the Union upon an equality with all the other States.

"3. That the attempt of the National Admin-

istration to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, against their re-peated and earnest protests, and the attempt to discriminate between the population of slaveholding and a non-slaveholding State, less population than a State without Slavery,
was anti republican in principle, dangerous to
the peace and harmony of the country, and al
variance with the whole spirit of our Ameri can Government and People.

"4. That we rejoice in the successful rebuke

of this attempted wrong and outrage by the people of Kansas, acting on their own solemn responsibility, and free from all interference rom any other quarter.
"5. That to the Members of Congress who nobly sustained this principle of free Govern-ment, against the opposition of the dominant party, North and South, East and West, is due

of Kentucky, Leary wither Davis and all ms noble American compeers in Maryland, and to all of that gallant band of South Americans in Congress, who stood by the integrity of the Union and the rights of the people of Kansas to make their own laws, we tender our cordial sympathy

an expression of the thanks and obligations of all the true men in the land, who believe that

and our heartfelt respect." The first resolve simply embodies state which nobody in Congress or out of it, North or South, has ever dreamed of contesting. It looks quite Anti-Slavery, but has no practical meaning. Why did the Convention dodge the question of the power of Congress to prohibit protect Slavery in the Territories?

The second resolve contains nothing ing of comment. The third tells a truth, which Mr. Douglas Governor Wise, and other Democratic and outhern statesmen have told in language still more vigorous.

Fourth, ditto. Fifth and sixth contain no statement of prin

Here, then, in the resolves of the Conven tion, it makes not a single issue of Principl with the Slavery Democracy, utters not a ser timent which can be construed into opposition to the growth of Slavery or the Slave Power. Read now the resolutions of the Republica Convention, after the "Non-Extension" nonsense had been disposed of.

the Slaveholding Oligarchy. Will the Repub-licans yield?

This is the Question of Questions. To this point has the rapid survey we have taken, been the subjection of our vast National Territory to

Principles—the Principles we have stated—for the sake of forming coalitions promising temporary and local successes, or for the purpose and that every American, whether in the North must live by any other industry then that of enslaved, benighted, and imbruted human chat-tels; every one who does not regard those who live by honest muscular exertions, as necessarily the 'mud-sills of society,' has a deep personal aterest in the triumph of our cause.
"Resolved, That our attitude of activity, posi-

tive, resolute resistance to Siavery Extension, is that of our Revolutionary Fathers, and the founders of this Republic—that our doctrine founders of this Republic—that our doctrine and practice of legislative prohibition of Sla-very in the Federal Territories was first prowas projected by eminent citizens, who wrote pounded by Thomas Jefferson, and heartily approved by George Washington, along with a proved by George Washington, along with a great majority of the distinguished Patriots and that all that was necessary to lay the groundeat majority of the distinguished a the North, latesmen of the South as well as the North, work of immediate action and consequent sucand that New York, now happily a Free State, cannot without dishonor take lower ground in opposition to the spread of our great national cancer, than she deliberately assumed and un-Mitchell made a selection of the site now occancer, than she deliberately assumed and the forty years of independent existence as a slave State.

"Resolved, That in thus proclaiming our determined and unalterable repugnance to the extention of Slavery, we disclaim all unkind feeling or ungenerous purpose that an all unkind feeling or ungenerous purpose that sum, and the Lagislature of No. 17.

or wish to war upon or harm them; we insist that they have no right to regard as invidious themselves; and we hold that the true interest and enduring honor of every portion of the Confederacy require the consecration of every remaining acre of National Territory to the uses of free labor and free men.

"R:solved, That the dicta propounded by the Supreme Court of the Republic in the Dred Scott decision, making every square mile of the Fed-

eral territory prima facie slave territory, by in-creasing the facility with which such extension may be effected, deepens the obligation resting upon us to resist the extension of Slavery; and despite such dicts of the Supreme Court, we affirm the power and duty of Congress to ex-clude Slavery from the Territories of the United States.
"Resolved, That we point with pride to the

history and present attitude of Kansas, as evidence that Northern resistance to Slavery extension, even though struggling against the full power and determined exertions of the Fed eral Executive, Judiciary, Senate, and for the most part, of the House also, is not ineffectual nor fruitless, but certain, if earnestly and stead-factly maintained, to be crowned with a beneficent and far-reaching triumph.

"Resolved, That to the heroic and devoted

pioneers of Kansas we tender assurances of our admiration of their courage and fidelity, our profound sympathy for their most unmerited trials and sufferings, and our congratulations on their triumph so nobly and now so nearly achieved in the face of unprecedented embar-rassments, perils, and sacrifices; and we hold up their example to the imitation of their and our brethren, who are going forth to people

our brethren, who are going forth to people Arizona, and the vast uncultivated regions which own the sway of our Union.

"Resolved, That the attempt of the present Federal Administration to force Kansas into the Union under a slave Constitution, never authorized by her people, but indignantly repudiated as a usurpation and as a fraud, is but the natural climax of a long series of wrongs and iniquities, instigated by the same spirit, and emanating from the same source; and while rejoicing over its defeat, we realize that the blow was none the less felonious, because the energy and address with which it was parried and its purpose baffled. ried and its purpose baffled.

"Resolved, That we demand the prompt ad-

mission of Kansas as a free State, upon the application about to be made by her people, and we protest against any respect or deference to the invidious conditions of admission im-posed on her alone by the English bill, as un-

There is mind and heart in these resolutions. They show a clear appreciation of great princioles, and a hearty devotion to a noble purpose. They state living issues without disguise or batement. They confront the Slavery Denocracy, fairly, openly, fully. Men who vote for candidates on these resolutions will know precisely what they are doing, and if they suchow to act.

Such a course ought to have been pursued in New York, and every other State, from the beginning. To hesitate, to vacillate, to palter. to invite coalition, was to betray weakness raise up adversaries, revive other organizations, which would have dwindled under the pressure of a prompt, decided, an uncompre mising party action by the Republicans. I was not necessary to be supercilious, uncon ciliatory, partisan in temper: but they had the field, the issues were defined, they had pro claimed their principles, they embraced the great majority of the voters opposed to the course of the Slavery Democracy. Why did they not in every case, avoid all trading, all bargaining, and, confiding in their principles and position, carry their appeal directly home to the People, and let other organizations stand

or fall on their merits. Let us rejoice that in a majority of the States hey have pursued this manly course, and, as the results show, with success. In a very few they have adopted a different policy, but it will fail. The Republican Party is the Party of Freedom, or it is nothing at all. Strip it of this attribute, as its chief characteristic, adulterate it with Know Nothingism, make it a Conservative, or a Tariff, or an Old Whig, or a Squatter Sovereighty" Party, and from that our it dies to the roct.

Mr. Dewart, of Penn., who distinguished himself in Congress last winter by being against the Lecompton bill up to the day of a vote upon it, and then wheeling into Administration line, has been renominated for Congress by his partisans.

WEW ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. Lever a Manchester, England, merchan as started a new ocean line of steamers. "The scheme of the corporation embrace these details:

class steamers, to ply between Galway, Boston Quebec, and New York. "The establishment of auxiliary coastwi lines for Ireland and England, with a line pos sibly for France, as feeders to the transat

"The purchase or construction of ten first

"The institution of two thousand booking-o fices, in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, where passages may be secured, and letters of credit be procured or cashed.

"The erection of a pier or breakwater at Galway, rendering that harbor equal to any on the "In carrying out these plans, it is understo

that the Prince Albert, the Pacific, the Propel. ler, and the Lady Eglinton, are to be removed from the main to the auxiliary department, giving place to the finest and largest vessels hat money can obtain in the interval. It is highly probable the Collins steamers will be cured. All the unemployed first-class steam | calm, and convincing, as it is, the Trustees con shipping of England will be overhauled, and fess to their unhesitating confidence in the can pacity of their scientific counsellors. They pany will be put in requisition. Altogether, the enterprise assumes the largest proportions,

prologue, it may handsomely merit its litle of last, the sum of \$66,676.83. Buildings had been the 'Great North Atlantic Line.'" Already several passages have been made by this line, and the time from Halifax to Galway done for science. They were compelled to is only a week. The price of passage is \$90, and a railway ticket is furnished the passenger to any part of Great Britian. The trips ready made have been successful, both in the

To ADVERTISERS.—Business men will find it from which to make new aggressions at its own tending. Shall the Republicans forewear, Human Slavery—and the necessity of resisting and first class steamers are put upon the line, forcible possession of this Observatory, built by and the arresting that calamity. it will without doubt attract its full share of "Resolved, That the surrander of those Territion and the surrander of those Territion and the public patronage. Should it fully succeed, placed by law in the hands of citizens as Trusit will make Galway a first-class city, and fa- tees; and, further, whether moneysappropriated vorably affect Ireland. THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY. The Dudley Observatory and the Scientific Council

This pamphlet, concerning the claim set ry, to the control of the Dudley Observatory in Albany, is full of interest, to men of science especially. The facts are briefly these: In 1851, the idea of an Observatory at Albany cess was to collect the sum of twenty five thonmed and un- Mitchell made a selection of the site now ocincorporate the Dudley Observatory of the city of Albany," constituting certain citizens Trustees, with power to hold property and to make such by-laws as might be required, and "to appoint such officers and servants as they deem The plan of the Observatory building was

made at Cincinnati, under the direction of Prof. Mitchell, who was then regarded by the Trustees as their future Director. In 1855, the enterprise was checked by the inability of Prof. Mitchell to remove to Albany. At this point of time, Prof. Bache makes his appearance in this pamphlet, not directly, but through Prof. Peirce, of Harvard University, who is one of the many beneficiaries of the Coast Survey. Through this gentleman, Professor Bache made known the wants of the Coast Survey of an Observatory at Albany, and proposed to the Trustees, that if the people of Albany would purchase a heliometer, the United States would supply a transit instrument and a corps of observers, free of expense to the Trustees Anxious to make the University useful to the cause of science, the proposition was accepted, and Mrs. Dudley, who has since made a donation of \$50,000, subscribed \$6,000 for a neliometer, which was increased by her to \$14,000, in order that the instrument might be the very best that could be procured in the workshops of Europe. Thus far, Prof. Bache's plan had been successful. The next step to be taken was the creation of an advisory council. This proposition was made through Prof. Peirce, who, with a modesty peculiar to these gentle men, sent a list to the Trustees, viz : Bache Peirce, Gould, and Commander Davis, all at tached to and pensioners of the Coast Survey appropriation. Prof. Gould objected to Com mander Davis, and the name of Prof. Henry was substituted. "Thus," say the Trustees, originated the famous Scientific Council."

Prof. Gould was detailed by Prof. Bache to the duty of the Dudley Observatory, and was sent to Europe to obtain instruments; and such are the surprising improvements claimed to be made by him, that the Olcott Meridian Circle is said, in the "Defence" made by the Scientific Council, "to be an offspring of his genius." Prof. Brunnow, the eminent astronomer and director of the Ann Arbor Observatory, who saw this instrument in the shop of the maker, speaking of it, says "It is essentially the same instrument as the one at Ann Arbor; one made by the same maker.

When the Scientific Council speak of Mr. own genius," they speak by the vision of faith, out the highest happiness for both parties. and not by sight; for though this and other instruments from Europe, manufactured for this

Sermons Preached at Trinity Chapel, Brighton. By the
o'clock was taken. At the evening session,
late Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, M. A. The Incum
the committee on resolutions, another recess to seven
o'clock was taken. At the evening session,
late Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, M. A. The Incum Observatory, were received in April, 1857, no entreaties on the part of the Trustees have induced these gentlemen to cause them to be mounted on piers erected at great cost to receive them, and they now lie at the Observatory in the boxes in which they were imported. This conduct on the part of the Director, Prof. Gould, compelled the belief that he was incompetent to use these instruments, or that there was a purpose not developed to keep this Observatory in the condition of uselessness to which it had been so long condemned by the Scientific Council.

On the 9th January last, the Board of Di rectors decided on removing Prof. Gould; and their vote was communicated to the Scientific Council, who at once assembled in Albany. This Council made no claims of control then but, with many promises of amendment, and for whom they had long cherished a profound respect, the Trustees, a majority of them, reluctantly, and with many misgivings, consented to reinstate Prof. Gould, hoping the lesson he had received would teach him courtesy and conduct of this person, that the Trustees felt which will be welcomed by many who have althemselves compelled to dismiss him from their service, as a man with whom they could hold no intercourse, and in whose capacity and integrity they had no longer any confidence. This was early in June last. On the 20th June, this famous scientific Cour

cil reassembled at Albany, and held their meet ings at the Dudley Observatory. They came no longer as tearful suppliants, but with the imperious mien and bearing of sovereigns, whose busi ness it is to scourge rebellious subjects into implicit obedience; and failing to terrify these noble citizens of Albany, whose wealth had created the Observatory under whose roof they were convened, they promulgated an almost Papal Bull against the trustees. The notes and resolves of these savans are all given in this pamphlet, and must be regarded as master pieces of purest impudence. Not content with words, Prof. Bache now comes out from behind his hiding places, and, in order to retain forci ble possession of the Observatory, he has stationed six young men in aid of Doctor Goulds (all alike attached to the Coast Survey, and paid out of the appropriation made for that service,) who is set for the defence of this "lighthouse of the skies." Nor is this all: Prof. Bache has hired a day and night watch to patrol the grounds, lest the gentlemen in-doors should be so intent on their scrutiny of the stars as to be surprised; and yet more: these scien tific men are so intent on maintaining their usurpations, that they have already obtained six eminent counsel to defend them in the courts of New York, and have said that they were prepared for a bristling fight with the Trustees. In reading this admirable pamphlet, so clear,

poured out their wealth like water at their com-mand, and, instead of the \$25,000 called for by throwing all previous operations of the sort into the shade; and, if the thunder be not all in the of Prof. Gould, on and before the 10th August erected, costly piers set up, the best of all inbring this stand-still policy to an end, and they have done so by the dismissal of Doctor Gould al- as director, and of these savans as counsellors. It is now a question of public interest, whethpassinger and freight traffic; and when new er Prof. Bache and his coadjutors shall hold

for the Coast Survey, or funds consecrated to other objects, can be disbursed to pay for a The Union of this city speaks in the following corps of observers and policemen to guard the Observatory and its buildings from being entered by the Trustees whose contributions have

The Rebieto.

Christian Examiner for September, 1858. Boston: Cros

This is certainly one of the best periodicals received at our office. Its topics are generally well selected, and often discussed with more than ordinary ability, almost always in a fair and liberal spirit. It is published tri-monthly. in numbers of at least 156 octavo pages, at \$4 a vear. The North British Review. August, 1868. New York

Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury Washington, D. C.

The North British maintains its reputation for able discussions of Questions of Science Politics, and Literature, controlled and determined by Religious Ideas. One of the best papers in this number is a review of the Researches on Light, Sanatory, Scientific, and Esthetical; another is a Dissertation on Egypt and Syria in connection with Western influ-

There are several other papers on topics of great interest, which we have not had time to

A Text-Book of Vegetable and Animal Physiology.

Henry Goadby, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co For sale by Franklin Philp, Washington, D. C. Dr. Goadby is Professor of Vegetable and Animal Physiology and Entomology in the State Agricultural College of Michigan. He has prepared this book-a handsome octave of 300 the beach. pages, illustrated by upwards of 450 engravings-for the use of schools, seminaries, and colleges, in this country.

Dr. Goadby, we fear, has consulted more his own tastes and his familiarity with the development of Vegetable and Animal Life than the capacities and wants of those who have yet to briefly stated by an exchange: be instructed into its mysteries. His book will, doubtless, be serviceable to scientific teachers, as furnishing a general method for instruction, but ordinary teachers would find it as difficult to a permanent organization, having no desire to gratify the Hards by permitting a scramble to use as David did the armor of Saul. Portions of it may be read and studied with much | Secretaries were chosen, and the Chair was a interest and benefit by any student, but there thorized to appoint eight Vice Presidents.

are many parts which must confuse the beare many parts which must confuse the be-

York: Harper & Brothors. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

the world this unpretending memoir of a phi-lanthropist, who never sounded the trumpet before him, but, during a long life, went about led the Softs, or Tammany Hall delegation in the thronged city, doing good to thousands, and Fernando Wood the embattled column of who still bless his memory. It is a delightful the Hards.
"Mr. Miller, a Soft delegate from Columbia." memoir, written with grace, and conveying from beginning to end an impressive lesson to young and old.

The Coopers; or, Getting Under Way. By Alice B. Haven. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Blanchard & Mohun, Washington, D. C.

The writer is one of the favorite teachers of the People. As in her other works, such as and Wood, a motion by E. F. Purdy prevailed, "All's Not Gold that Glitters," "No Such
Word as Fail," &c., so is this, she writes with
a view to practical life without exaggration.

Kill it. So ended the last chance of the Hards. Word as Fail," &c., so is this, she writes with a view to practical life, without exaggeration, without sentimentalism, but with force and without sentimentalism, but with force and piquancy. The story is a most agreeable one, Chair announced the committees, six in num and shows how marriage, even when entered Gould's improvements of this meridian circle | into by the inexperienced, with faint ideas of being such as to make it "the offspring of his its great responsibilities, may be made to work

in Philp, Washington, D. C. We hardly need repeat the high estimate

which has been so generally accorded to Mr. Robertson's Sermons, and in which we fully concur. They have much originality, are highy suggestive, and the style is terse and pointed. n many respects, they present an admirable model to the minister and theological student, and may be read with interest and profit by the private Christian. We now and then, indeed, nelly, of New York. neet with expressions of opinion in which we cannot entirely agree; but, as a whole, they ossess great excellency. They labor under the disadvantage of not having been prepared for publication by the author himself, nor are they from his previous manuscript; but they are, as we are assured in the preface, "for the most part, recollections of sermons, written out the nett, of the New York Herald. Wood was the after earnest entreaties and even tears of one day after delivery, at the urgent desire of friends who were at a distance."

The favor with which the first series (that has already reached its twelfth edition) and the second series (that in a twelvemonth has reached a third edition) have been received, wisdom. But so unbearable and rude was the fally justifies the publication of a third one, ready found pleasure in the former. The reprint of these three series is uniform, and in the neat style of typography usual with these pubishers. The present volume is likewise adorned by a striking portrait from a bust of Mr. Robertson; and we are glad to see that still another volume, containing notes and expositions on Genesis, Samuel, Corinthians, &c., is promised. We shall wait for it with expectation.

> The religious Aspects of the Age, with a Glance at the Church of the Present and the Church of the Future : being Addresses delivered at the Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Union of New York, on the & Hatchison, 523 (St. Nicholas Hotel) Broadway. 1858.

The "Young Men's Christian Union" is an ssociation of Unitarians and Universalists, imilar to that of the "Christian Association of the orthodox churches. The volume before us contains thirteen sermons and addresses, by some of the most able and elequent writers and peakers of the day, among them, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Chapin, Rev. Mr. Forthingham, Dr. Osgood and Horace Greeley.

The September number of Bryant & Straton's "American Merchant" has a well-exe ented likeness of Governor King, of New York accompanied by a biographical sketch, togethwith other interesting matter. A friend has sent us specimens of an

nvelope, patented by Charles Phelps, of Salem, Massachusetts. The object is to prevent delay and trouble in opening the envelope, which is We commend to the reader's attention

andvertisement in another column of Black Raspherry Wine, by H. H. Doolittle. The article is unexciting, with a very pleasant flavor, anadulterated, we believe, and, we doubt not, will prove beneficial wherever wine is legitimately required.

The Ohio State Fair was held last week at Sandusky. The first day's receipts were \$8,000, and the fair was a fine success.

high words in a liquor shop, after returning from a hunt, and Dooar discharged his gun at Fite, blowing off the top of his head, killing him instantly. Dooar was arrested.

CALIFORNIA.

The Democracy-so-called - is pretty thoroughly divided in California by Lecomptonian The Republicans and the Anti-Lecompton Dem. ocrats have united upon certain candidates. language of the Republican Convention in Cal.

"The Black Republican Convention was held about the same time and at the same place. They passed resolutions similar to those of the Bolters' Convention, and among them two, especially complimenting the course of Messrs. Broderick and McKibbin as 'man ly, courageous, and just,' thanking them for their 'opposition to the Administration,' for their opposition to the Administration.'
They proceeded to nominate Curry for Judge and McKibbin and Tracy for Congress. The and McKibbin and Tracy for Congress. The unfortunate Dudley, nominated by the Bolters, being rather a neophyte in Black Republicanism, was not considered sufficiently dusky in his political hue to be associated with the Hon, Mr. McKibbin; and they have therefore given the latter for a comrade Mr. F. P. Tracy, a noted Fremonter, and especially distinguished by his defamation of Southern character in the last Presidential election. last Presidential election.

"The fusion is thus pretty well completed in

California. Broderick and McKibbin are warmly endorsed by the Black Republicans, and the latter nominated for Congress by them. In the course of time, Mr. Broderick may receive his reward. The story has its moral, and is applicable to other States hooder, California licable to other States besides California, It shows the tendencies and aims of Douglas-ism, and foreshadows the future course of Doug. las, the leader."

The Administration seems to be perfectly satisfied with the division of the party-if the Union represent it - and contemplates temporary defeat with the coolest complacency, The great thing seems to be to punish the men who either from self-interest or principle refused to swallow the Lecompton fraud. This is helping the Republicans handsomely, unless the Democratic party become entirely disgusted with the proscription of Mr. Buchanan, and leaves him with his organ high and dry upon

THE DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK

The so called Democratic party of New York met in State Convention, last week, at Syracuse, Ex Governor Horatio Seymour was chosen President. The doings of the Convention are

"The Softs, being largely in the majority

that contests existed in six different counties Memoir of Joseph Carter. By Miss Sedgwick. New Chief among which were New York and King's each sending two full delegations, though I ry, Washington, D. C.

Miss Sedgwick as done well in presenting to him out of the hall, so that he could not answer

opened the ball by moving a committee of eight on each county in which seats were contested. Mr. Freer, (Hard.) of Cortlandt, moved tha half of each New York delegation be admitted according to the precedent of former years. But the Softs resisted the proposition, knowing

At this point a recess was had till four o'clock ber, on contested seats. Their names and other particulars will be found in the telegraphic columns of this morning's Times. After pr viding for a State Central Committee, and committee on resolutions, another recess to sever o'clock was taken. At the evening session tion, and the report was adopted by the Cor vention; whereupon Fernando Wood and his followers withdrew, under a protest, and under

The following nominations were then made For Governor, Amasa J. Parker, the other can didates having withdrawn; for Lieutenan Governor, John J. Taylor, of Tioga; for Cana Commissioner, Sherburne B. Piper, of Niagara; for State Prison Inspector, Edward T. Don

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes respecting the New York Democration

State Convention : "The New York Democratic State Conven tion was a defeat of Fernando Wood, and Ber active representative of Daniel S. Dickinson for the Presidency, and was backed by Mo Schell, the New York Collector, and Mr. John C. Mather, the naval officer. His defeat, and his ejection, have given great power to the friends of Hon. D. E. Sickles and others, and prove that the organization of New York is with Mr. S., and against the aspiring sage of Binghamton, Dickinson. Mr. Schell must look

out for his laurels.
"In the mean while, Bennett, who is loth to quarrel with the Administration, will try to avenge the defeat of Wood, by attempting to prove that it is really a defeat of Mr. Buchanan, nd a triumph of Douglas. This accounts for a fling at Mr. Belmont, in a late number of the Herald. There is, however, no doubt of one thing; and it is this, that Sickles is the rising man of the Democracy in New York, and the most indomitable, too. He is able to take care of himself, and, after a long battle, occupies the quarier deck. I say this without the slight-est sympathy for his Lecomptonism, but out of admiration of the man, his intellectual re-sources, and his determined pluck."

A Washington dispatch in the New York Herald says that in consequence of complaints of persons being employed in the care and conveyance of mails who are not qualified, the Postmaster General has ordered a regulation to be published and enforced, that all employees of the Department take eath of office, and that no person under the age of sixteen be employed as clerk or mail carrier.

The election news from Maine has troubled the political newspapers. The Democrats were at first sure of two members of Congress, and were jubilant accordingly. Then the elegraph gave up both the doubtful districts to the Republicans. The Administration journals were silent. A day or two later, Mr. Johnson, of the third Congressional district, himself as-serted that he was elected by 50 majority, and the Lecomptonites chronicled the victory in fitting terms. But last-and the last news is generally the best, for the very reason that it is true-last, the telegraph informs us that Mr. French, Republican, is elected by 50 majority in the third district. We hope to get no more dispatches from that district !

THE CABLE.—The reason why we have nothing from the cable, why we get nothing from the other side, is, that the Company is laying heavy shore ends at Trinity Bay and Valentia Bay. This shore cable weighs six tons to the mile, and is very difficult to lay. We cannot hope for the opening of the Atlantic line to the public before the middle of October. It is expected then that Mr. Hughes's instruments will

he used.

Dr. Holmes's popular series of articles in the Atlantic Monthly, entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," is to be published in "At the reapst m
Committee of the Na
an exploring party w
tral Africa, and ascer
of advancement there
emigration of enterp
commercial and agric
objects are to find growth of cotton, sug of demand, whereby tence, and also may ling the clave trade, a ization into Afric mination or name, commercial men a the great and growin Africa. Thousands constion of the Afri o enter into a lucrati States on an honorab introducing a pure deserves the good wis under appointment Robert Douglas, Esq. bell, of Philadelphia, tion, and all qualified No one can object

NO. 612

We copy the subjoi

A NEW

of colonization like th the colored people of fact, every true friend age it. The Angloemigrating, exploring a promising sign whe country voluntarily colonization in any pe it be the West Indi not with the hopeless this country all its simply for the sake of in foreign countries. tion of individuals. THE MAINE ELECT Maine has resulted, great Republican vi thought that a memb

delegation was Dem

the fact. The major

to that of last year, bu

in the canvass. Repr

backwards in Maine, believe. The majori about 10,000. At the can easily be made se BAD TEMPERED dulges in a very bad t telegraph celebrations "According to this, that the English have derrated the importa doing it, considering view, which is simply of this great underta made, in every address England not mentions the wealth and enterpr cheme are so studiou here begin to rub their sh science, English r really did conceive and ful issue the whole pla from beginning to en stances, it may be well idea of the submarine land and America was out here, formed into

a company. By this

the shares held in Am

are scarcely more than

up in Liverpool in one has been made in Eng

devised and constructed at the works of Easton tricians planned and experience the best me It is true that the land, but it is a gross idea of the Atlantic t England. It was starte ars ago, and the co to Newfoundland did s making it a link in the don to New York. 1 an active member of th originated the present York, and, with a few f for its stock. He proce after the most diligent completing his plans, a there. So well satisfie his conduct, that they and, as such, he superu

"Wonders will never name is made immorta and, in the hope to inci re-election, has declare for the admission of K the population. The stump. Will the Adnelection of the traitor? So says an exchange

tions of the laying of

circumstances, the sta

ORURCH OF THE E PHILADE To the Editor of the N After the late Rev. been driven from the for preaching an Antitry made several ineffe minister from the Nort No man from the Nort by accepting the Rec completely under the

vestry, and the latter

Carolina for a clergyn

An invitation was ex liam Otis Prentiss, a district, South Caroline cheerfully and prompti In October last, he tor, and immediately e Most of the congregat lowed their late pasto parish which he had name of the "Church Mr. Prentiss, much to found that he had no to. The newly-elected labored diligently to be walls of the Epiphany Blavery Episcopalians availed nothing, and n ed almost a year to ed Mr. Prentiss sends in tires in disguet to his polina. It is well that the tried. We trust that they are now satisfied the when they decomposed. hen they drove away

when they drove away, of the congregation, to the congregation, to pastor, Mr. Tyng.

The vestry have in Mewton, D. D., of Sain city, to the rectorship. popular preacher, and gether with the fact titerms of great intimacy has induced the vestry vite Dr. Newton, hopin to the old fold the largegation of the Church atter, however, it seem caught in this trap, and it. Newton is neutral and therefore such a pable to those who are p fact the dying wishes of freedom, Rev. Dudley

NIA. lled - is pretty thor is by Lecomptonism. Anti-Lecompton Dem. certain candidates.

d McKibbin are warm-

Republicans, and the gress by them. In the its moral, and is ap-

and aims of Douglas-future course of Doug-

seems to be perfectly

n of the party-if the

nd contemplates tem-

coolest complacency. be to punish the men

est or principle refused on fraud. This is help-

andsomely, unless the

me entirely disgusted

f Mr. Buchanan, and gan high and dry upon

atic party of New York

last week, at Syracuse.

Seymour was chosen

of the Convention are

argely in the majority, thing in a way to suit lingly took a short cut

ation, having no desire y permitting a scramble the Convention. Four , and the Chair was au-th Vice Presidents.

coses began, of course ats. It was ascertained

e New York and King's, delegations, though E. s contestant, by locking hat he could not answer

d. This masterly coup of seventeen to which

contested. D. E Sickles many Hall delegation.

elegate from Columbia

ing a committee of eight ch seats were contested. Cortlandt, moved that

delegation be admitted, edent of former years. he proposition, knowing

parring between Sickles E. F. Purdy prevailed,

half proposition to the nted—in other words, to ast chance of the Hards.

came together again, the committees, six in numts. Their names and found in the telegraphic ng's Times. After prontral Committee, and a sanother recess to seven the the evening assaion.

At the evening session, lew York contested seats entire Tammany delega-as adopted by the Con-lernando Wood and his der a protest, and under

J. Parker, the other can

rawn; for Lieutenant

lor, of Tioga; for Canal

me B. Piper, of Niagara;

ector, Edward T. Don-

f the Philadelphia Press

New York Democratic

mocratic State Conven

Herald. Wood was the of Daniel S. Dickinson

nd was backed by Mr.

flicer. His defeat, and

en great power to the Sickles and others, and

ization of New York is

nst the aspiring sage of n. Mr. Schell must look

, Bennett, who is loth to

ministration, will try to Wood, by attempting to defeat of Mr. Bachanan,

in a late number of the

owever, no doubt of one that Sickles is the rising

in New York, and the

He is able to take care

a long battle, occupie

v this without the slight nan, his intellectual remined pluck."

atch in the New York

nsequence of complaints

ployed in the care and

who are not qualified, the

as ordered a regulation to

orced, that all employees

ke eath of office, and that

age of sixteen be employ-

news from Maine has

newspapers. The Demo-

e of two members of Con-

ant accordingly. Then the

oth the doubtful districts to

e Administration journals

r two later, Mr. Johnson,

onal district, himself as-

lected by 50 majority, and

st-and the last news i

for the very reason

the telegraph informs u

ublican, is elected by 50

district. We hope to get

ollector, and Mr. John

TON ITEMS.

hange:

IN NEW YORK

OL. XII.

change:

"At the reagnt meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Colored Convention, an exploring party was appointed to go to Central Africa, and ascertain whether the prospect of advancement there is such as to warrant an emigration of enterprising colored citizens for commercial and agricultural purposes. Their objects are to find a place suitable to the enterprising colored citizens for commercial and agricultural purposes. eaks in the following an Convention in Ca can Convention was me and at the same esolutions similar to invention, and among plimenting the course if McKibbin as man-nat, thanking them the Administration.' nate Curry for Judge by for Congress. The inated by the Bolters, in Black Resublics. in Black Republican sociated with the Hon. sociated with the Hon,
have therefore given
o Mr. F. P. Tracy, a
specially distinguished
thern character in the etty well completed in

simply for the sake of building up large States in foreign countries, and bettering the condi-

thought that a member of the Congressional delegation was Democratic, but such is not the fact. The majority is not quite equal to that of last year, but there was no excitement in the canvass. Republicanism has not gone backwards in Maine, nor in any other State, we believe. The majority of the Republicans is about 10,000. At the Presidential election, it can easily be made several thousands more.

BAD TEMPERED -The London Times intelegraph celebrations in America. It says:

"According to this, it certainly appears, first, that the English have on the whole rather understated the importance of the event; and, secondly, that the Americans are rather overdoing it, considering the object they have in view, which is simply that of monopolizing all the credit due to the protection and completion of this great undertaking. In every speech made, in every address presented, not only is England not mentioned, but even allusions to the wealth and enterprise she embarked in the scheme are so studiously ignored, that people here begin to rub their eyes, and wonder if English science, English money, and Englishmen, really did conceive and carry out to a successful issue the whole plan of the Atlantic cable, from beginning to end. Under such circumfrom beginning to end. Under such circumstances, it may be well to state at once that the

years ago, and the company which ran a line to Newfoundland did so with the expectation of originated the present Atlantic company in New York, and, with a few friends, subscribed money for its stock. He proceeded to England, where, after the most diligent service, he succeeded in completing his plane, and organizing a company there. So well satisfied was the company with his conduct, that they made him their manager, and, as such, he superintended the entire operations of the laving of the cable. Under these circumstances, the statement of the Times is not merely false, but is insulting.

"Wonders will never cease. English himself, the author of the Kansas bill by which his name is made immortal, has turned traitor to his own bantling and to the Administration, and, in the hope to increase his small chance of re-election, has declared his readiness to vote or the admission of Kansas without regard to the population. There is no mistake about this. English takes this position openly on the stump. Will the Administration aid in the restump. Will the Aumin election of the traitor?" So says an exchange.

OHUROH OF THE EPIPHANY, PHILADEL-PHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1858. To the Editor of the National Era:

After the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng had been driven from the Church of the Epiphany for preaching an Anti-Slavery sermon, the vestry made several ineffectual efforts to secure a to proc minister from the North with Southern feelings. No man from the North would degrade himself by accepting the Rectorship of a Church so completely under the control of a Pro Slavery

lowed their late pastor, Mr. Tyng, to the new parish which he had organized, bearing the name of the "Church of the Covenant," and Mr. Prentiss, much to his disappointment, soon found that he had no congregation to preach to. The newly-elected pastor and his vestry labored diligently to bring together within the walls of the Epiphany a congregation of Pro-Slavery Episcopalians, but their united efforts availed nothing, and now, after having preached almost a year to empty sittings, the Rev. Mr. Prentiss sends in his resignation, and retires in disgust to his plantation in South Carolina. It is well that the extry of the Epiphany are now satisfied that they ruined the parish when they drove away, contrary to the wishes of the congregation, their pious and faithful pator, Mr. Tyng.

The vestry have invited the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of Saint Paul's Church in this civy, to the rectorship. Dr. Newton is a very popular preacher, and this circumstance, to sether with the fact that Dr. Newton was on atms of great intimacy with the late Mr. Tyng.

tins. It is well that this experiment has been fied. We trust that the vestry of the Epipha-fied. We trust that the vestry of the Epipha-fied that they ruined the parish then they drove away, contrary to the wishes of the congregation, their pious and faithful pastor, Mr. Tyng.

The vestry have invited the Rev. Richard Rewton, D. D., of Saint Paul's Church in this city, to the rectorship. Dr. Newton is a very popular preacher, and this circumstance, together with the fact that Dr. Newton was on terms of great intimacy with the late Mr. Tyng, has induced the vestry of the Epiphany to invited the late great intimacy with the late Mr. Tyng, has induced the vestry of the Epiphany to invited the late great intimacy with the late Mr. Tyng, has induced the vestry of the Epiphany to invited the late great interest was a charge of one-fourth of the Covenant. The Remperor of Austria has decreed that the National Bank shall resume cash payments on the first of November.

Russia—The Emperor of Russia has emanciant this trap, and have refused to unite. Russia—The Emperor of Russia has emanciant this trap, and have refused to unite. Another magazine, containing two hundred thousand serfs belonging to the national domain.

A powder magazine, containing two hundred om that district! reason why we have nothwhy we get nothing from the Company is laying Trinity Bay and Valentie ble weighs six tons to the fficult to lay. We canno g of the Atlantic line to the iddle of October. It is ex Hughes's instruments wi

ular series of articles in the entitled "The Autocrat of le," is to be published in

A NEW MOVEMENT. We copy the subjoined from a New York ex-

WOOSTER, OHIO, Sept. 14, 1858. To the Editor of the National Era: A question you sak in the Era of the 9 h, under the caption of "Surprising," I propose to answer, so far as this part of the 14th Congressional district of Ohio is concerned. You sak, "Is it true that the Republicanism of the free States has become so lukewarm, so anxious for union with so so-called Americanism or Conservatism, that it is ready to throw overband the long-tried enemies of Slavery?" To which I answer, for this district, No! not one jot or tittle of that.

commercial and agricultural purposes. Their objects are to find a place suitable to the growth of cotton, sugar, rice, and other staples of demand, whereby they may acquire competence, and also tray be instrumental in destroying the slave trade, and introducing Christian divilination into Africa. This project is heartily recommended to philanthropists of every demonization of commercial men and manufacturers, and to the great and growing lawful commerce with Africa. Thousands of people are waiting the cessation of the African slave trade, in order to enter into a lucrative traffic with the United States on an honorable basis. As a means of introducing a pure Christianity, this scheme deserves the good wishes of all. The persons under appointment are Dr. M. R. Delany, Robert Duglas, Esq., and Professor R. Campbell, of Philadelphia, colored persons of education, and all qualified for the task."

No one can object to any voluntary scheme of colonization like the above, upon the part of the colored people of the United States. In fact, every true friend of the race must encourage it. The Anglo-Saxon race is the great emigrating, exploring race of the age, and it is a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of the colored people of the United States. In fact, every true friend of the race must encourage it. The Anglo-Saxon race is the great emigrating, exploring race of the age, and it is a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this a promising sign when the colored men of this

emigrating, exploring race of the age, and it is a promising sign when the colored men of this country voluntarily commence the work of colonization in any part of the world, whether it be the West Indies, Nicaragua, or Africa, not with the hopeless idea of conveying from this country all its colored inhabitants, but simply for the sake of building up large States

simply for the sake of building up large States in foreign countries, and bettering the condition of individuals.

The Maine Election.— The election in Maine has resulted, as was supposed, in a great Republican victory. It was at first the country and the district, when the countries and increased majority.

General Spink's nomination is hailed with delight by all in this country, and particularly by the old radical Anti-Slavery men.

Allow me to say, that Ganeral Spink knows nothing of my writing this article for your paper. I am, sir, yours for the cause, Eugene Pardee.

IOWA CORRESPONDENCE.

LE CLAIRE, IOWA, Sept. 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the National Era: Your correspondent has so long been pre-vented from having a chit chat with your readers, that I fear most of them have learned that his company is very easily dispensed with. Having a small circle of home-readers to cater to weekly, my time has been too fully occupied, to dulges in a very bad tempar over the Atlantic spare, an hour or two even for your valuable

It would be pleasant to farnish you cheering accounts of garners overflowing with golden grain, and of boundless fields waiving with ripening maize; pleasant to herald at the National capital, that on the the banks of the Upper Mississippi prosperity had crowned the efforts of the pioneers of a nation's progress. But it cannot be, until the revolving year shall bring to us a less tearful April, a more smiling May, and a June less fitful in its bestowments of scorching heats and drenching showers. The result of the labors of the husbandman for 1858 is well nigh settled, and a few words

will suffice for the report.

Oats and barley, almost total failures; wheatidea of the submarine telegraph between Eng-land and America was started here and worked out here, formed into a practical plan, and into a company. By this company the money was and and Anders was stated and the state was as the control of the providence, more than the control of the providence with a company. By this company the money was raised almost entirely in fact, all less than eight bushels per acre; potatoes, fair in some localities, very poor in others; corn; are scarcely more than haff the number taken are savely more than haff the number taken in some localities, very poor in others; corn; are scarcely more than haff the number taken in some localities, very poor in others; corn; poor not wand wet land, but usually (unless it should be injured by early frosts) of very good quality, with the prospect of about a found to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister at Pekin.

Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister at Pekin and in the provinces by imperial at the works of Easton and Amost English engineers devised and constructed the paying-out machines at the works of Easton and Amos, English electricians planned and ascertained by practical plan, and more more or brighten days, at a similar salary; and in the event of his failure, Prof. Thompson was to have it for twenty days, without the wire."

It is true that the cable was made in England, but it is a gross mistake to say that the dishence, our agricultural friends look sober and fall on a remore or less disposed to throw the blame on Providence, wore less disposed to throw the blame on Providence; whereas, it is evident that, were it in to for improvidence, most of the thing that the Wethership of the conditions of the business of the data and thority.

Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation of the Minister at Pekin, and in the provinces have in thority.

Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister at Pekin.

Art. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at density of the testing of the table, to be paid £5,000 for his services of the table, to be paid £5,000 for his services of the testing to the cable, to be paid £5,000 for

The three seasons prior to that of 1858 were peculiarly favorable to Western farmers; just enough rain and sunshine, at just the right making it a link in the grand line from London to New York. Mr. Cyrus W. Field was an active member of that company. Mr. Field to field, and farm to farm; some built splendid residences, and, having plenty, spen freely; and now a lack of the accustomed plenty loaves them empty pockets and encumbered estates. The exceptions to this condition are those who were exceptions before, those who, having saved when others expended, can now

possess what others want.

In the towns, business has long been almost stagnant; now there is a slight reviving of the wonted activity; those who can do so are either wonted activity; those who can do so are either receiving or about to purchase their stock of fall and winter goods. Money is loaning freely on undoubted real estate security at from 15 to 25 per cent., usury laws to the contrary notwithstanding. The long shinplaster war is apparently over; there is still a small amount of "Florence" in circulation, but its manufacturers promptly redeem in specie or Eastern fands all that is presented at their various banking-houses. All other unauthorized issues of promises to pay are exchangeable only at a heavy omises to pay are exchangeable only at a heavy count, or are received by the manufacturers coolly announce, "in exchange fo

On the river, little business is done, save by the regular packets; of which there are two lines from St. Louis to St. Paul. Freights are low and scarce, and the river unusually high for the season.

The general health is remarkably good; the

season has been almost entirely free from the usual attendance of bowel complaint, &c. Now, if ever, is the time for men of moderate means who desire to obtain a home in the West at a reasonable cost.

A comparatively small sum, with a modicum of good judgment, will enable their possesso to procure a farm on the prairie or a residence

in the city on extremely favorable terms.

FOREIGN NEWS. completely under the control of a Pro Slavery vestry, and the latter therefore sent to South Carolina for a clergyman of the right stamp.

An invitation was extended to the Rev. William Otis Prentiss, a slaveholder of Colleton district, South Carolina, and Mr. Prentiss very cheerfully and promptly responded to the call.

In October last, he was duly chosen as Rector, and immediately entered upon his duties.

Most of the congregation had previously followed their late pastor, Mr. Tyng, to the new parish which he had organized, bearing the new of the "Church of the Concept" and the sin irons.

We repeat the control of a Pro Slavery of the Concept of the Slavery of the Agamemnos, and Mr. Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, are to be knighted. A great banquet was given to the latter by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. It passed off well. Mr. Field was toasted with enthusiasm. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was absent, on account of the presence of Cardinal Wiseman.

A mutiny occurred among the colored crew of the Slavery of the Agamemnos, and Mr. Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, are to be knighted. A great banquet was given to the Agamemnos, and Mr. Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, are to be knighted. A great banquet was given to the Lord Mayor of Dublin. It passed off well. Mr. Field was toasted with enthusiasm. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was absent, on account of the presence of Cardinal Wiseman.

A mutiny

Newton is neutral on the Slavery question, ing to the national domain.

A powder magazine, containing two hundred thousand seris belonging to the national domain.

A powder magazine, containing two hundred thousand pounds of powder, exploded at Astrational domain.

Thomas L. Harris, member of Congress from thousand pounds of powder, exploded at Astrational domain.

Thomas L. Harris, member of Congress from Illinois, nearly killed himself, some days since, by swallowing a teaspoonful of arnica, by misted m, Rev. Dudley A. Tyng.

nee tribe. His visiter informed him of the death of Ozh-kosh, the principal, which was in this manner: Osh-kosh got drunk, and quarrelled with his two sons, the latter being also intoxicated. The sons became exasperated, and beat the old man so badly that death ensued from the injuries. Osh-kosh, it is supposed, was over 80 years of age. He visited Washington with a delegation from his tribe in 1850. His loss is greatly regretted by his people, by whom he was much respected, notwithstanding the bad example he set them at times.

American Treaty with China.

From the Friend of China.

We have received from a confidential and

same privilege is conceded to other Powers.

Art. 7. Equality of rank in official corres

or allowed according to Chinese law.

Art. 14. The United States never to pay

States authorities over rights and intercours

with complaints.

Art. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration

Art. 27. Mutual appeals to public officer

Treaty to be ratified within a year by United

tates, and by the Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity, eith

or English, American, or French losses, neither

So Governor Denver, of Kansas, has gone the same road with all the rest of the Kansas Gov-

ernors - Reeder, Shannon, Geary, Walker, Stanton, Denver. What a melancholy list of

of its citizens.

Full Particulars of the Treaties of Peace.
From the Hong Kong Cor. of the Lendon Times.

Negotiations by the allied Ambassadors are said to be progressing, and it was expected that treaties would be signed about the 22d ult. If this result had been obtained at the time mentioned, we ought to have had a steamer direct from Peiho with the intelligence. It is reported that all the demands of the allies have been acceded, and that the conditions of the treaties will confer extended privileges upon foreigners, and include guarantee for indemnification for property destroyed at Canton.

A blockade of the river at Canton, applicable only to Chinese boats, has been established, and trade must be considered suspended. All the native merchants have left, and the greater portion of the foreign community. It is impossible to conjecture how long the present state of things will continue, and we expect some severe lessons must be inflicted before the war party around Canton submit peaceably to the presence of foreigners.

Pekin Gazettes come down to May 29th. The word "barbarian" has been omitted in referring to foreign affairs. A report on the amount of duties received at Shanghai on silk states them to have been all applied to the payment of the military in the field.

American Treaty with China.

We have received from a confidential and reliable source the following me-noranda of the provisions of the new American treaty, which was signed on the 18th of June, at Tien-tsin, by his Excellency Mr. Reed, and Kweiliang and Hwashana. We publish only the items of most interest, omitting none of the new provisions. The treaty comprises 29 articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty. treaty.

Art. 1 provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the the United States in case of difficulty with other Powers.

Art. 2 provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Pekin and Washington.

Art. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Pekin and in the provinces by imperial authority.

It is proposed to get up a race between some celebrated horses in Virginia and some in Louisiana over the Metairie Course, near New

The daughter of Rev. Dr. Sumners, mana-Art. 6. Permanent residence at Pekin, if the

ger of the Southern Methodist book concern, fell into the reservoir at Nashville, Tenn., and Some of the Southern papers grumble be-

Art. 8. Interviews of Ministers with Governo cause it will cost our Government some \$400 each, to send the Echo negroes back to Africa. General, Governors, &c., always to be at officia residences. Interviews never to be denied. That is just one per cent. of the cost of sending a Southern negro back from Boston. Art. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

Art. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French, or Russians. Clandestine and contra-band trade prohibited. Opium to be prehibited or allowed according to Chinesa law. William Pennington, of Newark, Governor of New Jersey some fourteen years since, has been nominated for Congress in the 5th (Wor-

tendyke's) district, by the united opponents of the Administration, who are able to give him at least 2,000 majority. Gov. Pennington was the Executive at the time of the "Broad Seal" endyke's) district, by the united oppon controversy that so long delayed the organiza-tion of the 26th Congress, by reason of two

Art. 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation." Art. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nation; double tonnage dues abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, light-houses, &c. Art. 16. Regulation of pilots. Art. 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; Consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid. Art. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality. New York, Sept. 20 .- At a meeting of the Health Commissioners to-day, it was resolved to reduce the term of detention of New Orleans and Charleston vessels arriving at quarantine with sickness on board, to eight days, and those without sickness to four days—thus shortening the detention over one half. The restrictions upon loading New Orleans and Charleston ves sels at quarantine were also thrown off, and steamers from New Orleans were allowed stream permits. Vessels from Savannah were exempted from quarantine. gation of neutrality.

Art. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

Art. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United

Leavenworth advices to September 13th state that the Salt Lake mail arrived at St. Jo seph on the 10th inst., twenty days out. The Mormons continued to arrive in the city from the South. Brigham Young keeps him-self concealed, and lives in constant danger of Christianity, and protection of Chinese con the vengeance of his own people, who are greatly incensed at his numerous frauds. Art. 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges, and powers, granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not con-ferred by this treaty on the United States, shall The reports from the South Platte gold mines confirm the previous statements. Many were rathering from three to five dollars per day, without proper implements. t once enure to the benefit of the United states, its public functionaries, merchants, or

Portland, Me., Sept. 16 .- Colonel Johnson Democrat, who came here from Belfast to-day, claims his election in the third Congressional district, and says his opponents cannot coun him down below 22 majority.

admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent Legation of the United States
Minister, after settlement of pending question
at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shang-Boston, Sept. 15 .- The Democrats of the fifth district, in Convention to-day, nominated Hon. John T. Heard for Congress.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15 .- The National Dem cratic County Convention to day nominated the ticket of the Anti-Tax Convention, but passed resolutions approving both the National and State Administrations.

The complexion of the Maine Legislature is pretty well established upon the following figures: Senate—30 Republicans to 1 Democrat, same as last year; House, about 100 to 51—a Democratic gain of seventeen. The Democracy suffer a far more disastrous defeat now than they did in 1856, because it was less expected.

The attempt to break the will of the late Col. John Wade, of Woburn, is now in progress before the Middlesex Court of Common Pleas. It is looked to with much interest, as bequests of about \$100,000 to Tufts College and the Feeing sustained.

Eli Thaver spoke at Watertown, N. Y., las week, and also at the Republican ratifimeeting at Albany.

Junius Craig, of Helens, Arkansas, died at Louisville. He left a will bequeathing to Miss Wright, of Louisville, daughter of Capt. T. T. Wright, to whom he was betrothed, half of the wright, to whom he was betrothed, half of the annual income of his estate—making an annuity of \$20,000. He desires, in his will, that the remaining half of his income shall be devoted to the improvement of his estate, and after her death the whole property is to go to the endowment of a college at Helena. The will is contested by his relatives.

Dr. J. X. Chabert, better known by the title of the "Fire King," given to him for his dis-coveries in medical science, has received from the Emperor of the French the St. Helena medal, having served twenty-six years in the grande armee, and under the grand homme.

this week.

Eliphalet Greeley, Esq, of Portland, by his will, gives all the income of his property, after certain small bequests, to his wife. At decease, it provides for handsome bequests to connections, and then bequeaths to his native town, Cumberland, twenty-eight thousand dollars, twenty thousand to be funded, and the interest thereon to be appropriated to the support of an institution in the town of Cumberland for the instruction of the youth of both sexes: six for

A camphene lamp explosion, at Chicago on the 11th, fatally burned Mrs. George W. Smith and her sister, Miss Catherine McCreech, and severely injured a lad. The woman cannot recover, but there are hopes of the boy. A child of a woman named Liacty was burned, at Albany, Tuesday morning, by its clothes taking fire, and died the same evening.

It is proposed to get up a race between some

It is proposed to get up a race between some

It is proposed to get up a race between some

A camphene lamp explosion, at Chicago on the lith, fatally burned Mrs. George W. Smith and everything passed off pleasantly, with the exception of the runaway of a trotter in harmes, injuring, but not seriously, three persons. No official decision has yet been made on the regatts which came off yesterday. The "Gollins," of Cleveland, capsized on her home stretch. She was doing finely when the accident occurred. The breeze was the most favorable that could be wished for.

Sir Culling Fardley has set an example by NOTICE. partments were filled up with previous entries, and everything passed off pleasantly, with the

Another reason for the silence of the Atlantic telegraph is given, to the effect that Prof. Whitehouse was under contract to be allowed to experiment for forty days after the laying of the cable, to be paid £5,000 for his services if successful, besides an annual salary of £5,000 the poor of London. Some 400 of the poorer parishioners of St. Giles recently accompanied their rector, the Rev. A. W. Thornbold, in an excursion trip to Belvidere, where an annual salary of £5,000 where an annual salary of £5,000 the poorer parishioners of St. Giles recently accompanied their rector, the Rev. A. W.

simes out pieces, and her four little children more or less mangled, and it is thought one or two of them will die. The house stood on stilts, on

the very edge of the precipice. Several days ago, three fugitive slaves pas through New York, on their way to Canada An officer attached to the United States Mar shal's office arrested one of them, and took him before Mr. Rynders, who discharged him im-mediately, on the ground that no warrant had been issued for his arrest.

George Bush, who recently plead guilty to the charge of robbing the mail, while postmas-ter at Æ.na, Alleghany county, Penn., was sentenced last Saturday, at Pittsburgh, to ten years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary, which is the shortest term which the law

At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, recently, two American butchers, who were trading with the United States frigate Saranac, were arrest-ed by military authority for the alleged viola ion of some municipal rules. Capt. Kelly, of our navy, promptly ordered some marines into boats to go ashore, but before they landed the men were released. Apologies were made by the Nicaraguan authorities for their imprison ment. The Saranac's presence had given rise much excitement previously.

Mr. Thackeray has introduced into "The Virginians" "Young Grub Street," intended for Mr. Edmund Yates, a literary gentleman, who, with Thackeray, is a member of the Garrick Club. Mr. Yaies said, in a pen-and-ink sketch of Thackeray, that the author of "Van-ity Fair" was supercilious, and that the bridge of his nose was broken. The sensitiveness of all men upon anything touching their persona deformities is well known; and this sensitive ness seems to have been carried to extremes by authors in all time. Mr. Yates, we believe, was the aggressor, if he deserves that name; and Thackeray, not content with sticking him as "Young Grub Street" into "The Virgin-ians," complained of him to the managing committee of the Garrick Club. Dickens and Judge Willes, also members, sided with Yates, declaring the complaint to be frivolous, as our readers will declare, we presume. The majority, however, decided that Yates should apologize or resign. He declines doing so; says the committee have no right to go into the merits of a private misunderstanding between mem-bers; and that he cannot be legally expelled. This view is confirmed by members learned in This view is confirmed by members learned in the law; so it is proposed to dissolve the club by vote, form a new one, and elect all the members but Yates. It will doubtless be made a legal question, for the club has funded property amounting to fifteen or twenty thou-sand dollars, besides a rare collection of pictures, wines, furniture, plate, &c. We are in-clined to think that Thackeray will get but litthe popular sympathy in this matter. He is almost a professional satirist, and has probably satirized more living people than any other man. For such a man to wince under a simple statement of fact about his nose, is not only ridiculous, but extremely short sighted. The Merchant's Magazine says there are in

The Merchant's Magazine says there are in operation 107,150 miles of telegraphic lines, of which America has nearly as much as the rest of the world combined, viz: 45,000 miles. It is estimated that 4,000,000 messages pass over the American lines annually, yielding, probably, a net revenue of \$6,000,000. There are 950 miles of submarine telegraph cable now in use, exclusive of the Atlantic cable.

Lieut. Gillis sailed from Panama in the Eng ish steamer on the 15th inst., for Paita, to take observations of the eclipse which is expected to take place on the 8th proximo. Fortunately, he reached there just in time to connect with e South Pacific steamer.

Full returns of the Vermont election give a Republican majority of 16,000, by which the entire Republican State ticket is chosen. The Republican vote is nearly three to one of the opposition. The Legislature—Senate, 30 Republicans, no opposition; House, 199 Republicans, 30 Democrats. Vermont isn't a betting

the captured slaver, Echo, brought before him on habeas corpus, to the custody of the U. S. Marshal. The Niagara has sailed from New York for Charleston, to take the negroes on board, and proceed to the coast of Africa. They will not be landed at one place, but distributed in small detachments at several points along the coast, where they will be sent to various healthy interior settlements. If they reach Africa in three or four weeks, as is expected, they will have been absent but three months, and will probably not be liable to the climatic fever. They will occupy the spar deck of the Niagara on the voyage, which was lately occupied by the telegraph cable.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, an extreme Old Whig and Fillmore paper in 1856, and since, has concluded to support the Republican in preference to the American State ticket, in that State. This is an important indication, as it shows that many of the conservative classes, who have heretofere gone for the American nominations, have made up their mind where strength and permanency and success lie, and will thenceforth abide in the Republican household.

top, Ky., has been suspended for want of funds. The collected subscriptions amount to \$10,000. It is evident that monument building is not the

Mrs. Cora V. L. Hatch, the distinguishe Mrs. Cora V. L. Hatch, the distinguished spiritual speaker, has separated from her husband, and there is a great commotion about it among the New York spiritualists, most of whom justify the lady, on the ground of his cruelty and avarice. Mrs. Hatch was announced to speak at Brooklyn last Sunday, but she sent an excuse, saying that her husband had threatened to use force to prevent her from speaking.

Winston Banks, who was driven from Texas for publishing a Free-Soil communication in his paper, the Texas Free Press, published at Quitnan, recently returned to that place on business, and was fired at in the streets of Quitman by Bill Yarborough. Banks fell, terribly wounded. Yarborough was arrested, together with a man named Russell, and Bill Gunter, the postmaster, who are said to have instigated the atempt on Banks's life.

The celebrated Catholic missionary, Father de Smet, has been appointed chaplain to the Oregon army. He is well known, and very influential among the Western Indians, who call him Big Black Gown, and consider his advice as nearly infallible. His assistance is considered very valuable to the Government, and our Protestant soldiery will therefore acquiesce in the ministrations of a Catholic pastor.

On Sunday, a commission composed of sever I distinguished Venezuelans arrived at Phil adelphia for the purpose of presenting to Gen.
Paez, former chief magistrate of the country, the decree of the National Council authorizing his return from exile. This is the second commission dispatched from Venezuela within a few months, to invite the General to return

Another Probable Filibuster Enterprise. Another Freeable Filibuster Enterprise.

New York, Sept. 21.—Gen. Walker yesterday took passage in the Star of the West, accompanied by Col. Von Natzmer, a distinguished filibuster. The Herald states that he is bound to Nicaragua, but will remain at Panama for the present, to mature plans for another foray. Cannon, small arms, and ammunition, it is said were sent cost in small second. it is said, were sent out in small canal steam ers, which left this city a few days ago; an also that men and materials were likewise ser out in the steamer Hermann, which sailed hence a few weeks since for the Pacific. [The reporter, however, has positive information that the above, as far as it relates to the Hermann,

Bangor, Sept. 20.—The vote for Congress in the sixth district is very close. So far as is known, Foster (Republican) has 865 majority in Lanock, and 220 in Washington counties, while the Democrats claim for Bradbury 1,000 majority in Aroostook, and 43 in Wildo, which is probably correct.

This allows Foster 42 majority. An error is alloged, however, in the footings of Hancock

is alleged, however, in the footings of Hancock and Washington, in favor of Bradbury, so that the official count only can determine the result. REPUBLICAN TICKET IN NEW YORK. The following is the ticket nominated by the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, or

the 8th instant: For Governor, Edwin D. Morgan, of New For Lieutenant Governor, Robert Campbel

For Canal Commissioner, Hiram Gardna For State Prison Inspector, Josiah T. Eve ett, of Clinton.

BUELL & BLANCHARD. Second Street, corner of Indiana Ave.

red to execute Book and Pam

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 23, 1858.						
	The Latest —London, Saturday, Sept 4.—A letter from Damascus says that the Russian	GENERAL SUMMARY.	The Hartford Press says of a late explosion at the Hazardville (Conn.) powder works, by	S. J. Wethrell writes to Harper's Weekly, that he was at Alexandria at the time of the	Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer pos- sesses virtue, which not only removes pain	,
-	consulate had been assaulted by fanatics, in	The American State Convention of Massa-	which four persons were killed, that the com-	outrage upon the American missionary family	instantly, but regulates the stomach, gives	
	consequence of which the Consul retired to	chusetts assembled in Tremont Temple, Bos-	pany has been introducing a new machine for	at Jaffa, last January, and that Mr. De Leon,	strength, tone, and vigor, to the system. It is	Ma
1,	Beyrout.	ton, on Tuesday. About two hundred delegates		the U. S. consul at Alexandria, promptly re-	one of those medicines which is worth more	
ie	Letters from Vienna say that advices from	were in attendance, and Ex Governor Gardner		sponded to a call for assistance from our con-	than gold. Sold by druggists generally through-	
J-	Constantinople inspire fears for the safety of	was chosen President. After the delivery of a		sul at Jerusalem.	out the United States and Canada. 30	0
u	the Christians.	number of speeches, the Hon. Amos A. Law- rence was nominated for Governor by acclama-	gredients, and a bushel or two of small brass	"In striking contrast with his conduct was	MARKER	U
10	The existence of a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan is confirmed.	tion. The other State officers nominated were		that of Capt. Bell, of the U. S. ship Corstella- tion, then at Alexandria, and the only Ameri-	NARKETS.	app
m	Sunan is constined.	as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, Increase		can armed vessel in the Mediterraneau. He	BALTIMORE MARKET	mo
	Later.	Sumner, of Great Barrington. Secretary of		not only refused to go to the assistance of his	Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 21, 1858.	tive
'n	Quebec, Sept. 21 The steamship North	State, B. L. Alien, of Boston, State Treasurer,	danger decreased by the change.	suffering countrymen and countrywomen-on	Flour, Howard Street . \$5.50 @ 0.00	
10	Britain arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool	A. G. Underwood, of Milford, Auditor, C. R.		the excuse that it was a dangerous coast-but	Flour, City Mills 5.50 @ 5.37	¥10
-	dates of the 8th instant.	Ransom, of Roxbury. Attorney General, A.	ders perhaps eight feet long, by three feet in	as soon thereafter as he could get out of the	Bve Flour 4.50 (2 4.75	100
38	There has been a cessation of Atlantic cable	A. Richmond, of Adams.	diameter) was put in operation, pulverizing	harbor, he left that part of the Mediterranean,	Corn Meal 4,50 @ 4.75	Cal
be	signals, but no particulars are given. It is be-	m p . m . n		and took his vessel to Messipa. Had he done	Wheat, white 1.25 @ 1.28	gre
d	lieved, however, that the difficulty is near the	The Boston Traveller says it has thus far been found impracticable to lay a submarine cable,	were added, in quantity sufficient to make 1,800	his duty, and properly supported the consuls at	Wheat, red 1.25 @ 1.35	yo
at	shore, and is remediable. Shares of the com-	that will remain for any length of time, be-	pounds of powder. After dinner, Mr. Garasche,	Jaffa, that outrage would have been promptly	Corn, white	
id	pany have, as a consequence, greatly declined.	tween the main land and Martha's Vineyard.	Mr. Colvin, assistant superintendent, and two	avenged, the lives and property of American	Corn, yellow 88 @ 90	
,3,	There has been a great cable banquet at	A line has been twice laid from Falmouth	men, Ball, and Stephen Pays, went to the work.	travellers and residents been more secure, and	Rye, Pennsylvanis 85 @ 00	str
18	Killarney.	across the Sound, to the Vineyard, a distance	Nothing more is known of them until the ex-	the recent outbreaks against the Christians would probably have never taken place."	Rye, Virginia 82 @ 00	1
86	Mr. Bright, the cable engineer, has been knighted by the Lord Lieutenant.	of about four miles; but it has soon been bro-	plosion occurred at 3½ o'clock. The meaning	would probably have never taken place.	Oats, Maryland and Virginia 40 @ 44	ot!
36	The political news is unimportant.	ken by the winding of sea-weed around it, and	of the terrible sound is too well understood in the vicinity, and numbers started for the scene	Judge Megrath, of the U. S. District Court	Oats, Pennsylvania · · · 43 @ 0)	-
to.	It is reported that the Chinese indemnity to	the force of the current. Bunches of the sea-	from the surrounding country, quite a number	at Charleston, S. C., has remanded the crew of	Clover Beed 5.00 @ 5.50	
T	France and England is greater than was at first	weed, accumulating in a short time to the size	going down from Thompsonville—four miles.	the captured slaver, Echo, brought before him	Timothy Seed • • 1.62 @ 1.872 Hay, Timothy • • 15.00 @20.00	
NA.	reported.	of a haycock, would get tangled around it, till	The first care of those coming to the ground	on habeas corpus, to the custody of the U. S.	Wans 9 4 14	1
8.8		the force of the stream or tide, in the Sound,	was to extinguish the fire which had caught	Marshal. The Niagara has sailed from New	Potatoes, Mercer 1.30 @ 1.40	90
he	The Paris Moniteur confirms the announce-	would break the cable. The line used is simi-	among the fragments. Mr. Ball was lying near	York for Charleston, to take the negroes on	Bacon, Shoulders 7 (a 91	00
he	ment that the sum of 400,000 francs (£16,000)	lar to the Atlantic cable.	the sluiceway, four or five rods off; Mr. Pays,	board, and proceed to the coast of Africa. They	Bacon, Sides · · · · 7 @ 91	100
	is to be paid to Professor Morse, the inventor of the system of telegraphic communication	The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has just	near the hill, two rods distant; Mr. Garasche	will not be landed at one place, but distributed in small detachments at several points along	Bacon, Hams 11 @ 13	1
ty	which bears his name, as an honorary reward	received a letter from O. D. Bonesteel, Indian	was blown about five rods to the northeast,	the coast, where they will be sent to various	Pork, Mess	1
E.	and a personal recompense for his useful labors.	agent, dated at Fond du Lac, Sept. 10, in	and Mr. Colvin across the stream, perhaps eight	healthy interior settlements. If they reach Af-	Pork, Prime - 15.00 @15.25	1
gh	Of this sum, France will pay 235,000 france,	which Mr. B. says that he had just received a	rods. They were all dead, bloody and black,	rica in three or four weeks, as is expected, they	Beef, Mess 17.00 @17.26	6
ey	and the remainder of the sum will be made up	visit from Ker-shana, a chief of the Menomo-	and must have died instantly; but they were not badly mangled, excepting Colvin, the upper	will have been absent but three months, and	Lard, in barrels 11 @ 112	fo th
88	by Austria, Belgium, Holland, Sardinia, Rome,	nee tribe. His visiter informed him of the	nestion of his about man taken off It man found	will probably not be liable to the climatic fever.	Wool, Unwashed 12 @ 13	h
ia	Sweden, Tuscany, and Turkey. The money is	death of Osh-kosh, the principal, which was in	and replaced.	They will occupy the spar deck of the Niagara	W-1 W-1-1	-
mg.	to be paid in four instalments.	this manner: Osh-kosh got drunk, and quar-		on the voyage, which was lately occupied by	Wool, Washed	E
llv		relled with his two sons, the latter being also in-		the telegraph cable.	Wool, Fleece, common . 00 (4 00	n
m-	LATER FROM CHINA.	toxicated. The sons became exasperated, and beat the old man so badly that death ensued	steamer Harriet Lane arrived at marine bar-	The New York Commercial Advertiser, an		d
ed	Full Particulars of the Treaties of Peace.	from the injuries. Osh-kosh, it is supposed,	racks, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, from Wash-	extreme Old Whig and Fillmore paper in 1856.		
ns.	From the Hong Kong Cor. of the Lendon Times.	was over 80 years of age. He visited Wash-	ington. She will go in commission some time	and since, has concluded to support the Repub-		8
c;	Negotiations by the allied Ambassadors are	ington with a delegation from his tribe in 1850.	-	lican in preference to the American State ticket	Butter, Boll 16 @ 00	
in-	said to be progressing, and it was expected	His loss is greatly regretted by his people, by	Eliphalet Greeley, Esq , of Portland, by his	in that State. This is an important indication	Cheese 91 10	
ith	that treaties would be signed about the 22d ult.	whom he was much respected, notwithstanding	will, gives all the income of his property, after	as it shows that many of the conservative classes	Coffee, Rio 11 @ 111	
	If this result had been abtained at the time	the had example he set them at times	certain small bequests, to his wife. At decease,	who have heretofere gone for the American	Coffee Java 151 A 161	. 1

HEW YORK MARKET Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 21, 1858.

at wan on the manutos and st. Joseph rational manutos, some part of the duel was a marticle in the Engineer, and two fleeness of the Common of the Engineer, and two fleeness of the Common of the Engineer, and two fleeness are considered a dangerous one. The cases of the St. Joseph St. While the Common of the Engineer is the Common of the Engineer and two fleeness are considered a dangerous one. The cases of the duel was an article in the Engineer, charging Rf. Clemens as being guilty or "an act of gross treachery towards Judge Brockens to grow the columns of the Engineer, charging Rf. Clemens as being guilty or "an act of gross treachery towards Judge Brockens to grow the columns of the Engineer charging Rf. Clemens as being guilty or "an act of gross treachery towards Judge Brockens to grow the columns of the Engineer charging Rf. Clemens as being guilty or "an act of gross treachery towards Judge Brockens to grow the columns of the Engineer charging Rf. Clemens as being guilty or "an act of gross treachery towards Judge Brockens to gross treachery towards Judge

1.20 (4 The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ABOLITION SOCIETY Will be held at Syracuse, New York, on Wednes-

ay and Thursday, September 29th and 30th, 1858, com day and Thursday, September 19th and 30th, 1836, com-mencing at two o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday.

The Annual Report and Treasurer's Report will be pre-sented, officers elected, resolutions discussed, and meas ures proposed for enlarged operations.

It is hoped that there will be a large and general at-

Editors please copy.

FROM THE PRESS.

Mr. John Jackson, publisher of the Calais Advertiser, writes: "I know it to be all it is recommended; having use 3 it in my family for six or seven years." "Every mother and bousekeeper must often act as amily physician in the numerous illnesses and accider that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases, Davis's Pain Killer is an indispensable arti-cle. In diarrhoa it has been used and effected eures. For cuts and bruises it is invaluable "—N. Y. Braminer. "PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.-This medicine has be come an article of commerce—a this medicine are became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants, as ten, coffee, or sugar. This fact speaks volumes in its favor."—Glen: Falls Messenger.

"DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER .- Notwithstanding the many imitations of this article, and many other med-cines in the market pretending to answer the same pur-pose, yet the sale of Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer more than the whole of them put together. It is one the few articles that are just what they pretend to be Try it!"—Brunswick Telegraph. For sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, book

eller, Seventh street. HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA.

4 Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epi-demic Diseases.

demic Diseases.

In times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to estanlish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Urothing, Food, Medicanes, &c., for the sick and destire e, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted, and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acti g members of the Association, usually earol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under Ch. onic Diseases of a virulent character, arising from an abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.

Various Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, and will be sent, free of charge, to the afficied.

Address, for reports or treatment, Dr. George R. Calhoun, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Penn

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR OCTOBER NOW READY!

CONTENTS. The New World and the New Man The poet Keats. Her Grace, the Drummer's Daughter. Walucinsamkeit.
The German Popu'ar Legend of Doctor Faustus.
Miss Wimple's Hoop.

Mass wimples Hoop.
The Cap.
The Language of the Sea.
The Whirligig of Time.
The Telegraph.
The Birds of the Garden and Orchard.
The Old Well.
The Dead House.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
The Dot and Line Alphabet.
Literary Notices.

The Atlantic with the present number completes its first year. Its publication was commenced in a seasor of unexampled depression; but its success has more than equalled the expectations of the publishers. And the character it has acquired for ability, cander, spirit, and variety, it is believed, fully redeems the promises made on its behalf. on its behalf olume, consisting of seven numbers, ende in May last. The second volume, also consisting for the first with the second volume, also consisting seven in the second with the December issue, is which the Index will be given. Hereafter the volumes will begin with January and Jaly.

The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and bac

numbers can be supplied...
TERMS: \$3.00 per annum, or twenty-five cents a num
ber. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers wi
send the Magazine, post paid, to any part of the Unite States.

CLUBS: Five copies will be sent for ten dollars, the ubscribers paying their own postage.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,

Publishers, 13 Winter street, Boston.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM. THE "SOUTHERN PLATFORM," compiled from the writings of eminent Southern men against Slav ry. By Daniel R. Goodlee. First edition is cents peopy, free of postage. Second edition, enlarged by the addition of sixteen pages, and printed on fine paper, cents.

L. CLEPHANE,

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED FOR particulars, send stamp. C. P. WHITTEN,

IMPROVED AMERICAN BLACK RASPBERRY. Manual of-Plants of-Wine of-Farm of-For Sale.

ILLUSTRATED MANUAL

ILLUSTRATED MANUAL

OF the American Black Raspherry—Improved, not by eultivation, but by special, discriminating principles applied in the formation of the new plants. I have here embodied (in 20 or 24 pages) the result of four years almost exclusive devotion to this one subject. Points of special importance in the theory of propagation and cuttivation are illustrated by cuts.

Without the use of manure, and on soil reduced by previous cropping, I ob ain 3,040 querus per acre, of berries so large and rich in pulp as to yield 67½ lbs. rich juice to 100 lbs. fruit, and with a certainty of a full crop that I cannot attain with any other fruit, grain, or vegetable. See extracts from the correspondence of visiters to my grounds.

* * * "As regards the size, I can asfely say that you have improved upon them one hundred per cent."

J. L. DE CAMP, 64 Reced st, and 100

Doine at New York.

* * "Having seen your great success in demonstration of your theory of propagation".

LOTE DE Y. WILDER, M. D., Gentve, N. Y.

* Believing you have done more han any other man to fully develop the rich qualities of the berry, and make it a prolific and profitualle bearer."

New York.

Thomas Barnes, Joze H. Parccort, R. Wayne, Joze H. Parccort, R. Whitte & Co.,

Price of Manual, free of postage ten cents: 20 conies

Price of Manual, free of postage ten cents; 90 copies sent to one address, postage paid, for \$1. Any person sending an order for plants will receive a copy gratuitously by return mail. PRICE OF PLANTS.

PRICE OF PLANTS.

Five cents per plant, for from 30 to 100.
Four cents per plant, for from 100 to 600.
Three cents per plant for from 100 to 600.
Three cents per plant, for from 500 and over.

Plants equally well rooted, and nearly or quite as good for fruit alone, and not as a stock from which to co "time the successive propagation of plants, can be faruished at half the above rates.

"For explanation, see Manual"
The plants will be ready for transplanting in October. Every order for plants must be accompanied with the money. No reduction of price, nor exchanges for other stock, nor selling on time, need be asked. For I make the full development of the capacities of this fruit, the single aim of my life. I have already six acres for fruiting next senson, and shall put out ten or twenty acres more next spring, and hope ever to keep the price within reach of the laboring million.

Write name, post office, express or freight depot, plainly, and order at once, addressing
H. H. DOOLITTLE,
Oak's Corners, Ontario county, N. Y.

FOUR HUNDRED BOTTLES OF WINE. (AS SAMPLES OF 20,000 NEXT YEAR,)

(AS SAMPLES OF 20,000 NEXT YEAR,)
Made from this frait, samples of which have been tested in Geneva and Canandaigua, and pronounced very fine and rich. Lysish to distribute as w,dely as possible, as a sample of an extensive future manufacture.

The wine is not yet, of course, fully ripe, but wishing to call forth an immediate expression of opinion, as a guide to future operations, and ad-sice or instruction for its improvement, if a candid public judge it necessary. I will forward, as per order, three bottles, of one-sixth gallon cach, securely packed, on recept of \$1.12, and at its rate—37; cents per bottle—for any quantity.

N. B. This wine is perfectly free from any drug or alcoholic mixture, and will commend itself for medicinal and sacramental purposes. I invite those interested in this effort to a correspondence, and all that use this sample to a plain and candid expression of opinion.

I take the liberty to refer, as an evidence of my probable standing, to the subscription books of the New York Evançelies, New York; National Era. Washington, D.C., American Agriculturist, New York; Moore's Rural New Yorke. Conandsigus. Address

H. H. DOOLITTLE,
Oak's Corners, New York.

PARTNERS WANTED. NEAR ALBANY, BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND

PHILADELPHIA.

I am prepased to grow five acres of this fruit near each of the above cities, on terms of equal partnership, for five years, with responsible persons, hoping thus to secure, by personal supervision, most perfect success. Thus: I will furn sh half of the plants, and sell my partner the other half. Expenses of tent, &c., and receipts, to be equally borne and divided. Or, this offer rob being accepted, I will furnish stock of plants free, and partner, land, rent free, for five years, with details of minor importance. Persons wishing to grow this most marketable, rich, healthy, and deservedly popular fruit extensively near the above cities, are requested to visit my grounds at once, be fore the plants are sold elsewhere, and learn the whole facts. Send for "Manual." Address H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oak's Corners, New York.

FARM FOR SALE.

I am constrained by severe periodical ill health and onsequent pecuniary embarrassment, (wishing also lib erty to extend my efforts as indicated above,) to sell my place of ten acres. It is situated in a most delightful and rich region in Phelps, Onta-io county, N. Y., on the great Eastern and Western highway, half a mile from Oak' Corners Depot of the N. Y. C. R. R., and about midway between Geneva and Vienna.

The soil being a sandy loam, warm a'd dry, with great capacity to endure drouth, free from late spring and early fall frosts, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of choice fruit, garden vegetables, &c. There is a family supply of choice varieties of most sammes fruits, asparagus, &c. Strawberries, Grapes, Peaches, and Apples, generally afford a surplus for market. Four acres are in gross. Three acres are stocked with my improved Black Raspeberry. FARM FOR SALE.

tendance of true men, prepared to devise liberal things, and inaugurate a new era of active and efficient enterprise. By order of the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM GOODELL, Cor. Sec.

N. B. The time and place are so selected as to accommodate those who desire to attend the Jerry Rescue Celebration immediately afterward, vix: first of October, at the same place.

Target acres are stocked with my improved Black Raspetry, in which will be some the price of farm for the lease of the three acres till after the next fruiting, or I will contract for the whole crop delivered at the depot, at \$500.

TERME—I shall rether sell nor bargain on any private terms, but on Tue-day, 2 th instant, sell to the highest bidder, at not less that \$1,100 cash, subject size to make the private to the private the private to the private terms, but on Tue-day, 2 th instant, sell to the highest bidder, at not less that \$1,100 cash, subject size to the private the private terms, but on Tue-day, 2 th instant, sell to the highest bidder, at not less that \$1,100 cash, subject size to the private terms, but on Tue-day, 2 th instant, sell to the highest bidder, at not less that \$1,100 cash, subject size to accommodate those who desire to attend the Jerry Rescue Celebration immediately afterward, viz: first of October, at the same place. 7000.

Those arriving on the day of sale from a distance are

hereby warranted a perfectly fair and equal compe-H. H. DOOLITLE, Oak's Corners, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1858 EXCLUSIVELY FOR AGENTS. JUST PUBLISHED

THE CITIZENS' MANUAL OF GOVERN

MENT AND LAW. Comprising the elementary Principles of Civil Govern-ment; a practical View of the State Governments, and of the Government of the United States; a Digest of Comon and Statutory Law, and of the Law of Nations; and

Summary of Parliamentary Rules for the Practice of liberative Assemblies.

By ANDREW W. YOUNG, author of "Science of Government," "An erican State

1. A familiar illustration of the Principles of Civil Government; including the Nature and Necessity of Civil Government and Laws; a definition of Rights and Lib-

the Government of the United States, and the principal overnment of the United States, and the principal overnments of Europe; and the origin and nature of onstitutional Government in the United States. 2. A view of the State Governments, showing the m ner in which power is exercised in the Legislative, Ex-centive, and Judicial Departments, and in the County and Town Administrations; with a Synepsis of the Constitu-tions of all the States, and some of the most important

erty; the general Division and Distribution of Power in

special laws of each State. own the nature of the old Confederation adopted during he war; a history of the causes and the successive steps which led to the formation of the Constitution; with a brief commentary and sketches of debates in the Conven-tion of framers on some of the most important provisions of the Constitution, especially those known as the "Great

4. Common and Statutory Law-embracing a great va riety of subjects; among which are the rights of Husband and Wife, Minors, Masters, Apprentices and Servants; laws relating to the Desent of Preperty, Wills and Test-aments, Deeds and Mortgages, Contracts, Partnerships,

romissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. 5. A Digest of the Law of Nations, showing the mut Rights and Obligations of Nations, and the customs and usages which constitute the laws by which the intercourse of Nations is regulated, the Just Causes of War, the Rights and Duties of Neutrals, Blockade, Right of

feetings, Conventions, and other Deliberative Bodies A knowledge of the principles and structure of our

Government is of vast importance in this country, where every citizen is, or may become, an elector. Yet a large rtion of those who are invested with the rights of fre men, are sadly deficient in their knowledge of the duties which, as a citizen, every man owes to his country. Questions of the greatest moment are of en decided at the ballot-box, by the votes of those who have never devoted a day to the study of the principles of our free institutions To bring this information w.thin the reach of the mass of our citizens, this work has been prepared; and it is confidently believed that no other work containing so much valuable information on the rights, duties, and re-sponsibilities of citizens, and relating to the common con-cerns of life, and withal condensed within so small a compass, has ever issued from the American press. To young men, upon whom the government of this great

and growing Republic will soon devolve, this work is arrestly commended; as also to the more adult class of our citizens, who have not had access to those voluminous works in which this information has so long been con-cealed from the great body of our citizens. This work contains about 450 pages duodecimo, is to e furnished to subscribers, in cloth at \$1 per copy, and leather backs and corners at \$1.25.

TO AGENTS. "The Citizens' Manual" will be sold exclusively

"The Citizens' Manual" will be sold exclusively to agents, and we wish to secure a thorough man in each county to engage in its sale. It will be one of the best cooks ever published for agents to sell, because it is a book that every intelligent family in the land will want. We shall not give out counties for the sale of this book to any but active, energetic men, who will have the county or cou ties they take thoroughly canvassed.

Persons wishing to engage in the sale of this book should make immediate application (stating the county or counties they wish) for our private circular with errors &c. nns. &c. ple copy of the books in cloth binding will be

sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1, or in leather nacks and corners for \$1 25. Address H. DAYTON, Publisher,

Many of our planters have taken up the idea that the growing of provisions deteriorates the land for producing canes, and with some of them the notion is so overpowering that they won't allow a potato alip or a blade of corn to find a footing on their estates. They buy every-thing of the kind they want; and it is no uncommon sight to see loads of oats and hay going into the country, to feed horses and mules that might be fed, at little or no cost, on produce raised at home. The sugar crop has to bear all the expenses of the estate, including this hay and oats; and hence it is, that you will often hear it stated, on good authority. or see the statement put forth authoritative in agricultural reports, &c., that the first cost of a hogshead of sugar to the place of ship-ment (generally Bridgetown) is \$48, \$60, or

I hope it is no libel to say, that the agricul-tural mind throughout the world is noted as being generally not the most open to convic-tion. Right or wrong, it has the repute of ad-hering to established notions, prejudices though they be, with a pertinacity that sets both reason and experience at defiance. But for this, we have had quite evidence enough in the practice of particular planters during the last few years, to root out this anti-provision fallacy, crease the profits of the estates whilst increasing the supply of food for our teeming population. I could mention several of these planters who have not found the growing of provisions to interfere in the least with the duction of canes; but I select the one who rown Mapp, whose estate, "Jackman's," in this parish, you have visited, is the largest pro-vision-grower in the Island, and is making, at the same time, larger crops of sugar than the estate ever made on the anti-provision system; and, what is more, paying all the ex-penses of the estate with the provisions, his ugar crop being so much clear profit—costing im, virtually, nothing a hogshead to make it. Of course, if everybody grew provisions to nearly the same extent, they would be much er than they are at present, and much ess profitable to the growers. But they never could be so cheap as to be altogether unprofit-able as an ordinary crop; and the result of Mapp's practice, not to mention any other, goes clearly to show that the growing of them

COST OF PRODUCTION the cost of production is, generally speaking, less now than it was in the period of Slavery. I am fully convinced, that wherever this is not

social boon to the colonies, and to the slaves themselves an inestimable blessing. Those of our late slaveholders yet living among us are rather ashamed of the past, than willing to deas they dare, and here and there, perhaps, a novus homo who would gladly avail himself of the absolute power of Slavery as a means of establishing his own new-born importance; I

16. In addition to what has just been written under the preceding query, I would say that, except in a few instances of old and infirm laborers, I am not aware of any houses furnished rent-free on the estates. Generally speaking, they are all rented on the condition of service mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the rent being usually paid weekly, by one member of the family as regards the house, but each member that chooses to take land held responsible for the rent of his or her al- controlling, and convincing. to exact rent or conditional service on the estate, from all the adult and adolescent members of a family occupying a house on the estate; but this was too clearly iniquitous a construction to be sanctioned by law, and it was given up after a little struggle. The practice now, in such cases, is to raise the rent upon the tender of the properties of the properties. like our other blessings, are apt to abuse it. I should be unjust, did I not add here, that many of our planters do not give in to these very questionable practices, but, from all that I can gather, are every day more and more strongly impressed in favor of a better tenure for these laborers' holdings on the estates, and this as much for their own sakes as the laborers.

16. There is no peculiar tax levied on this class. Those who have taxable property pay, of course, the same taxes as other owners of such property; and all, in proportion to their consumption of commodities paying duty, whether of excise or customs, contribute to the consumption of commodities paying duty, whether of excise or customs, contribute to the public revenue of the Island. These duties

17. There is no distinction in this respect.

All who possess the qualification required by law have equally the right to vote; and several of the emancipated laborers, having acquired the qualification, are voters. The objection is the qualification, as being too high, not for to the qualification, as being too high, not for this class only, but for the poorer classes gen-erally. It is a freehold of £20 late currency (\$61.44) annual value, or occupancy in a town of premises of the annual value of £50 late currency, (\$153.60,) and is considerably beyond the reach of numbers of our industrious and intelligent middle classes, colored and white, whom it is desirable, on every consideration of sound policy, to admit to the suffrage. HAVE THEY BEEN BENEFITED.

cannot be said to press heavily on this particu-

18. Those who deny that the emancipate slaves of these Colonies have greatly benefited if at all, by their emancipation, are either gross ly ignorant on the subject which they venture to the fallest extent does not in any way tend to deteriorate the land for producing sugar, the sugar-producing power of his estate having, in fact, increased very considerably, concurrently with the large production of provisions. I hope you won't think this long digression out of place. have been specially marked as regards the late slaves themselves. In their case it has been His case of the form the form the form the form of the form the form of the form the form of the form 10 From what has been already said under felt in every respect, without qualification or enjoying the fruits of their own labor, not only is their physical condition improved, but their moral and social also. They have improved— I am speaking of them as a whole—in all that

THE NATIONAL BIGA: WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 23, 1858.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The manufacture of the state of the st

fuge that a man must stick to his party, though the party abandons its principles. Every man is a Republican for a reaso

who would sacrifice the rights of the free States. It is a living demonstration of what an outraged people can do in improvising on the instant a great party and power sufficient and determined to trample and destroy false guides and unprincipled leaders. In this formidable aspect responsible confronting its arch enemy, and the sufficient and determined to trample and destroy false guides and unprincipled leaders. In this formidable aspect responsible confronting its arch enemy, and the sufficient all though is that these Africans are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to held; and, added he, 'so far as I know, no refer to height; for, emaciated as most of them are, no one not better skilled in human anatomy statute can be found in any of the South-world he are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to held; and,' added he, 'so far as I know, no are, no one not better skilled in human anatomy statute can be found in any of the South-world he are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to held; and,' added he, 'so far as I know, no world he are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to held; and,' added he, 'so far as I know, no world he are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to held; and,' added he, 'so far as I know, no world he are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to held; and,' added he, 'so far as I know, no world he are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to held; and,' added he, 'so far as I know, no world he are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to held; and,' added he, 'so far as I know, no world he are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to held; and,' added he, 'so far as I know, no world he are fa pect, promptly confronting its arch enemy, and carrying its triumphs to his very gates, making him tremble in his entrenchments, it is a spec tacle of moral grandeur, the like of which the history of politics has seldom afforded. By all means, then, let the flag of its triumphs be still higher advanced, let its ranks close up, let its columns push on, till its victorious standard shall wave over the citadel at Washington.

SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

The Brownlow and Pryne Debate at Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Evening Journal publishes full reports of the Slavery Discussion in progress in that city, between Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, and the Rev. Abram Pryne, editor of the Central Reformer, in this State.

The Parties to the controversy are described as

"Parson Brownlow is rather a peculiar-"But even if it had, it would not help the case. about fifty years of age. His features are coarse, and he is of a sallow complexion, and his whole countenance indicates that he has suffered much from severe mental labor and ill ever enactments lack these elements are no leave the ethnological questions to the learned,

why he is a Republican. Not one is driven to detend his vote on the miserable plea that he always voted the Republican ticket, and that his father did it before him. Not one shelters his vote or his head under the cowardly subterfuge that a man must stick to his wards thought. which has covered the soil of our own land, I have only to take the premises of my opponent to a conclusion which no man can dodge—that that which necessarily and legitimately grew out of what he joins with John Wesley in denouncing as "the sum of all villainies," is itself also villainous. [Applause.] Slavery and the slave trade rise or fall together. The trade sides. is a Republican or a reason—instant, volant, controlling, and convincing.

REPUBLICAN PARTY A NECESSITY.

No, gentlemen, the Republican party is an interest of affairs. It must be maintained, and its candistive be supported, as the only bulwark against the usurpation of a power bent upon the abasement of fee States, the destruction of the vital principle of the Government, the degradation of fee labor and its subjection to the domination of Southern aristocracy. An aristocracy who claims that they rule it and are its rightful rulers, and who impudently threaten that when they lose this control, through the universal defect of their allies, the Submissionists, in the free States, they will break up the Government. It Republicans party are warring against this arrogant power, and intend to conquer it at Washington as they have conquered it in Kanasas. And if the people of the free States conditions, not a citizen would remain outside of its organization. Within the limits of the suranimous party.

The party should moreover be maintained as lites also villainous. [Applause.] As my opponent tells me that he eave trade rise or fall together. The trade in the wood the base was the continuation of southern aristocracy. An aristocracy who claims that they rule it and are its rightful valuers, and who impudently threaten that when they lose this control, through the universal defect of their allies, the Submissionists, in the fire States, they will break up the Government. The Republicans party are warring against this arrogant power, and intend to conquer it at Washington as they have conquered it in Kanasas. And if the people of the free States conditions of the laws of the land—when a partisanship and all mercenary aims and considerations, not a citizen would remain outside of its organization. Within the limits of the control law and the various spate. The party should moreover be maintained as an anament of the laws of the land—when the passage. It is wonderful how either mother or its lamb the propose of the free

The party should moreover be maintained as a lesson and a warning to all future traitors who would sacrifice the rights of the free States.

White distance Senate on the Fugitive Stave bill, Senator Mason, of Virginia, arguing against a jury trial, said: 'If you allow a jury trial, the jury will have the right to go into questions are far below the size common to the same age of law and fact, and a Northern jury will in-

Slavery is a natural condition—a creature of number, it struck me that the man above renatural laws—that your tenure to your slave is ferred to may have been five feet eight inches the same as to your horse—because you can high—a few more may reach five feet six; but, catch him; that you hold him by virtue of conbesides these, there did not seem to be any of catch him; that you do have him into your field as you drive your ox—because you have broken him and can manage him. The Legislature has given you no promise to put him in your hands, or to make him work. The Legislature never stands behind him, driving him up to his work. It has only stood by, and enabled you to lay your hands upon him and make him you have never hands upon him and make him your hands upon him and make him you have never hands upon him and make him your hands upon him and make him you have here were not stowed away in the hold, but were employed in working about the slaver. The women, for some unexplained reason, were undoubtedly in heter each did not seem to be any of the men who were over five feet two or three inches. Some few, a half dozen perhaps, of the men, and a few more women, seemed in good health and condition. It is supposed that these exceptions of the former were of such as your hands upon him and make him were not stowed away in the hold, but were employed in working about the slaver. The women, for some unexplained reason, were undoubtedly in heter exceptions of the former were of the men who were over five feet two or three inches. Some few, a half dozen perhaps, of the men, and a few more women, seemed in good health and condition. It is supposed that these exceptions of the former were of the men who were over five feet two or three inches. Some few, a half dozen perhaps, of the men who were over five feet two or three inches. Some few, a half dozen perhaps, of the men, and a few more women, seemed in good health and condition. It is supposed that the men who were over five feet two or three inches. Some few, a half dozen perhaps, of the men, and a few more over five feet two or three inches. Some few, a half dozen perhaps, of the men, and a few more wore over five feet two or three inches. a slave, never enacting a law giving you the legal right to do it, but lately allowing you to already stated that the latter were wholly nude, catch him if you can. So that, gentlemen,

Anerican Slavery has not for its support even gular of the exhibitions I saw was that of a that shabby notion of law that we call legislation. No Legislature has yet dared to defy cotton gloves-almost her only covering. There Heaven by passing an act to condemn a free-

"The Southern doctrine all through is, that weight, in health, would be. Among the whole woman whose hands were adorned by a pair of was scarcely any comeliness among them; and the only one whose appearance agreeably at-

to the conclusion (and the recent visit has had a great agency in it) that the laws, as they now

stand, should be repealed, and, in their stead, provision should be made to secure the comfortable treatment of the slave.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating the introduction of more Africans into our State. As a question of mere expediency, I would not have another. A CHARLESTONIAN.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE UNION. to the above institution.

The first store chartered by the above institution went into operation in the fall of 1847, and now there are about six hundred stores, located mostly if the New England States, doing business on the principles of the protective Union.

States, doing business on the principles of the protective Union.

They have a depot in Boston, Mass., for the reception of all kinds of produce; and their agent, John G. Kaulback, jun., receives and disposes of it to the Union stores as they send in their orders.

The business is done exclusively for cash, and the agency in the control of the contr

Board of Trade.

The subscriber would be happy to hear from any one having any of the above goods to mark t, or wishing for information respecting the working of Union stores, &c. and may be addressed at Boston, Mass.

JOHN G. KAULBACK, Jun., Agent American Pro

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE. Situated on North Boundary street, at the head of Third and Fourth streets, outside the city limis, perfectly health; at all sessons of the year.

The house is large, containing seventeen rooms, high ceilings, wide halls, and is in every respect calculated for a Senator, member of Congress, or any gentleman wishing to entertain, having six rooms on the principal floor. Heated by furnace; hot and cold water in the kitchen and bath-room; and possessing all the advantages of a city and country residence, without the heavy taxes of the former—which is an item worthy of censideration. A gardener's house, stable, and barn; a pump of never-failing water, of superior quality, at the door; fruit trees, ornamental trees, and large shrubs, in abundance. It is only ten minutes ride from the Centre Market. as mat of which the Capitol's and sin good condition, and all under cultivation.

The subscriber is anxious to move nearer his place of business, and will dispose of the property on reasonable terms. Apply to

AZA ARNOLD, PATENT AGENT, Seventh Street, Opposite the Patent Office, Furnishes Drawings, Specifications, Caves PROCURES PATENTS,

And attends to all business usually required to be transacted with the Patent Office.

Patent Inventions have become so numerous as to make it difficult to describe any new one so clearly as not to interfere with some of those already patented, and no person at a distance from the Patent Office car do the business so well as one on the spot, having constant access to the models, drawnars, and records of the

do the business so well as one on the snot, having constant access to the models, drawings, and records of the Office.

Being the only Soliciter of Patents who is a thorough practical mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of mechanical operations enables him to understand new inventions, and to specify them with facility and accuracy that cannot be expected of lawyers.

He often procures patents in cases that have been rejected, (in the hands of other agents) and frequently by appealing from the judgment of the examiners, and in no such case has he failed of getting a patent.

His extraordinary success in procuring patents is due to his intimate acquaintance with the principles, the con-His extraoranty success in Procuring batterns so due to his intimate acquaintance with the principles, the construction, and the using of machines, as well as his many years' experience in the laws and business of the Patent Office. All orders promptly attended to.
All communications of inventions strictly confidential

Hon. C. T. James, U. S. Senate. Hon. P. Allen, U. S. Senate. Hon. C. Mason, Commissioner of Patents. Hon. H. B. Anthony, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island.

GOOD DOCUMENTS FOR GENERAL ech of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois speech of Hon. Jyman Trumous, of Indiana, at a Mass Meeting in thicago, August 7, 1852. 16 pages Price \$1.25 per 100 copies, free of postage.

Speech of Hon. John U. Pettit, of Indiana, cn The Fort Snelling Case. 16 pages. Price \$1.25 per 100 copies, free of postage.

Speech of Hon. James H. Hammond, of South Carolina-Kansas: The Lecampion Constitution. 16 peech of Hon. Henry Wilson, in reply Hammond, of S. C.—Are Working-Men Slaves? pages. Price \$1.25 per 100 copies, free of postage. peech of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio-The Expenditures of the General Government. 8 pages Price 75 cents per 100 copies, free of postage.

In the German Language. ech of Hon. H. Wilson-Are Workingen "Slaves?" Price \$1.25 per 100 copies, free of possage.

Speech of Hon. John Sherman—The Expenditures of the General Government. Price \$1.25 per 106 copies, free of postage.

L. CLEPHANE, Address
Secretary Republican Associa
Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED, ery county in the United States, to sell the very bee published in the country. A small capital only i ed, and a profit of from \$3 to \$5 per day can be re

LEARY & GETZ, Publishers, FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH. BALTIMORE AND OHIO BAILROAD.

Greatly Improved Schedule for Summer Travel.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY between Baltimore and all portions of the West, Southwest, and Northwest.

On and after May 10th, the Trains will run as follows:
First—The Baltimore and Cincinnati Express mail starts (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M., arrives at Wheeling at 1220 P. M., connecting at Benwood with Central Ohio trains for Columbus, Cincinsati, and intermediate points, reaching Cincinnati at 113 A. M.
Second—The Cincinnati and St. Louis Express leaves (including Sundays) at 5.60 P. M., connecting at Benwood at 9.30 A. M., with Express train for Cincinnati, each of the control of Greatly Improved Schedule for Summer Travel.

Chilicothe, and other points on the Marietta Railroad, take the 10 P. M. train for Parkersburg.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

To all points between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 6 A M. train. For all points between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 10 P. M. train. The 5.05 P. M. Express will only stop for wood, water, and meals, at the principal first-class stations. The trains from the West arrive at Baltimore at 5.10 and 94 A. M. and 5.15 P. M.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN starts from Baltimore at 4.25 P. M., and from Frederick at 9 A. M., through in about three hours. THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 8.4 M. and 5.30 P. M., and Ellicot's Mills at 6.45 A. M, and 3 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 4.20 and 6.45 A. M., and 3 and 5.30.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 4.20 and 6.45 A. M., and 3 and 5.20 P. M. On Sundays at 4.20 A. M. only. Leave Washington for Baltimore at 5.15 and 7.50 A. M., and 3.25 and 6 P. M. On Sundays at 3.25 P. M., only. The first and fourth from Baltimore and the first from Washington will be Express Mail trains, stopping only at Washington Juretion for the Western connection and at the Annapolis Junction. The 6.45 and 5.20 from Baltimore, and the 5.15 and 3.25 from Washington, connect with the Annapolis trains. The second trains from Baltimore and Washington connects Laurel with Sandy's Spring and Brockville stages.

For tickets of every kind, information, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, agent, or at the ticket office. Camden Station.

Master of Transpersation.

Master of Transpersation.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS Catalogues Sent Free. A COMPLETE Classified Catalogue of Books, it westy department of Literature, containing the Greatest Inducements to Parchasers, can be obtained by conding your address to conding your address to a EVANG Publisher. G. G. EVANS, Publisher,

PREPARE FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION have completed arrangements for publishing and distributing Tracts, Essays, and Speeches, bearing tributing Tracts, Essays, and Speeches, bearing upon the important question now agitating the 609

country. Most of the Speeches delivered in Congress during the present session by Republican members, and also those that may hereafter be delivered, can be had, enveloped and free of postage, at 75 cents per 100 for eight-page, and \$1.25 per 100 for sixteen-page Speeches.

Our Republican friends ought to take imme diate steps to flood every Congressional district, and especially districts now represented by Administration Democrats, with these Speeches and ocuments. Heretofore this work has been done by the Members of Congress at their own expense, but after the adjournment of Congress this responsibility will devolve upon other friends THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION at

Washington City stand ready to lend all the assistance in their power. Send in your orders without delay. Address
L. CLEPHANE,
Secretary National Republican Association. Washington, D. C.

May, 8, 1858. WALL, STEPHENS, & CO.,

322 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. BOY'S and youth's ready-made clothing for school and dress wear. Parents and guardians wishing to fur-

WALL, STEPHENS, & CO., ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED. POR particulars, send stamp.
C. P. WHITTEN,
Massachuse

PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD, The Great Central Route to the West. TIME at least as short, and fare as low at all times by any other route from Washington city to the tire West.
For Passenger tickets, apply at the office of the Northern Central Railroad Company, Calvert station, Balt

> A New and Enlarged Edition. THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. A STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES.

By Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanborn. Compiled from Official Documents. 2mo. Bound in cloth. Price 75 cents. Post-12mo. Hound in cloth. Price 75 cents. Postage 12 cents.

If any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom for the North. let them read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the kands of every voter, and, our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1880, as clean as it has sweep New England in 1886. Men of the South, we beg you to look calmly and d spassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend.

The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boston, thus speaks of this work:

speaks of this work:

"This little book contains a vast amount of informs respecting the comparative condition of the slavehold and non-slaveholding States, as to territory, popular industry, wealth, education, intelligence, religion, madvancement, and general progress. The work in have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it tailly presents arguments in favor of Freedom on as tainly presents arguments in favor of Freedom on e page. It contains just the kind of information that sl be more generally known in all sections of the cou We hope there will be a public demand for thousand copies. It clePHANE,

Secretary Republican Association, Washington, D. C TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS WANT ED BY THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. IMPORTANT PROSPECTUS.

THE PEARL OF THE PRESS. The Purest Brilliant of Blessing and Beauty! For every Age and Class, for every Family and Person THE NEW TESTAMENT AS A PERIODICAL. No Re-Binding required-no Postage!

N flexible cloth covers, gold-stamped, and gilt-edged, sent by mail, unrolled, smooth, and post paid. With be best Indexes and Introductions to its several books ttant; and some of Nelson's colored prints, or other lates, in every number.

WANTED—Good Agents, in all cities and towns and
at all post offices in the United States. A hundred may
ind employment in Philadelphia alone. The best opporunity of doing good and getting good ever offered.

STOCKTON'S EDITION AUTHORIZED VERSION

NEW TESTAMENT, IN PARAGRAPH FORM; WITH COPIOUS INDEXES. chiefly compiled from "Townsend's Chronological Arrangem

and accompanied by Critical, Historical, and Analytical Introduc tions to its Books, originally prepared by the REV. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, D. D. uthor of the "Introduction to the Critical Study and
Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures,"
and now revised, corrected, and brought down to the

SAMUEL PRIDEAUX TREGELLES, LL. D., uther of "Remarks on the Printed Text of the Greek Ne Testament," &c. EVERY number embellished with two or more of Nelson's elegant colored "Bible Views," or other pic-

Forming in whole a most interesting and valuable combination for the instruction and profit of all conditions combination for the instruction and profit of all conductors of the people.

Regular publication to commence (D. V) September 1, 1557. The work will be divided into 10 or 12 parts making 1,600 or 1,00 pages in all; one part, averaging 150 or 160 pages, appearing every ten days or two weeks so as to complete the whole by the coming in of the New Year. Price, 50 cents a Part; or, \$5 for the whole work, rectacid

Year. Price, 50 cents a Part; or, \$5 for the whole work, post paid.

"The First Number, MATTHEW, with Index, Introduction, and Plates, makes 187 pages. This number is now ready, having been issued in advance, as a specimen. It will be forwarded, post paid, to any person disposed to act as an Agent, for 40 cents a copy, or three copies for \$1.

Persons interested will please send immediately for the First Number; and, liking this, they will be prepared for farther orders.

A great demand is confidently expected.

It is thought no exaggeration to call this THE PERIODICAL OF PERIODICALS!

The GEM, the FLOWER, the STAR, the BEAUTY and the GLORY of the PRESS. and the GLURY of the PRESS.

The best place is procure the work is at the Publisher's Office—The Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office—S35 Arch street, one door below Sixth, north side.

No copies left on sale anywhere: though the Trade will be supplied at proper discout, and the work may be or dered through any bookseller.

[Publishers inserting the above Prospectus, with this Note, and sending us marked copies, will be supplied with the First Number at once, and with subsequent numbers according to their continued interest.

Address
T. H. STOCKTON,
Editor of the "Bible Times," Philadelphia, Ps. AGENTS. New York—E. Goodenough, 122 Nassau street; Boton—H. V. Dogen, 21 Cornhill; Cincinnati—Weed Scott, West Fourth street.

TO THE REPUBLICANS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. The Battle for Freedom not yet Won. A WORK OF PERMANENT VALUE. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS-1856

In one vol. 5vo. 500 pages. Could. Trice at possage rice and Documents issued by the Republican Association, the subscriber is induced to reprint the most important othem in a neat octavo volume of 550 pages. It will be remembered that many of these Speeches and Documents were prepared with great care, and contain much value ble statigical and other matter that cannot readily and tained elsewhere, and, although compiled specially for the Campaign, possess a permanent value, and will be useful for future reference, especially during the naxi three years.

useful for future reference, especially during the next three years.

These Documents and Speeches may be considered a part of the literature of the day.

The volume contains twenty-six of the most important Speeches delivered in Congress by Republican members together with the Speeches of Schator Seward at Albany and Baffulo, his Plymouth Oration, and three delivered aring the Campaign, at Detroit, Oswego, and Auburn.

Also, Weston's standard Documents, entitled — Poor Whites of the Seuth; Southern Slavery Reduces North ern Wages; Who are and who may be Slaves in the United States! Will the South Dissolve the Union? The Federal Union, it must be Preserved; and Who are Sectional?

onail Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee.
Kansas in 1856. A complete History of the Outrages in tansas, not embraced in the Kansas Committee Report by an Officer of the Commission.
Reasons for Johning the Republican Party. By Judge Organization of the Free State Government in Kansai organization of the Free State Government in Kansai and Inaugural Address of Gov. Robinson. The Fagtive Slave Slave II of 1850. LEWIS CLEPHANE, Secretary Republican Association, Nation Era Office, Washington, D. C.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH IN GERMAN. THE admirable speech of the Hon. John Sherman, pamphlet of sixteen pages.

Price one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred copies, postage free. The same in English, seventy-five cents per hundred copies, free of postage. Address L. CLEPHANE,

WANTED.

D. H. MULFORD,

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES 495 Broadway, New York. 18 Summer street, Boston.

Iron Hall, 318 Pa. Av., Washington, D. C. 58 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. And in all the principal esties and villages of the United These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth

730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia

Grover & Baker's is the best.—American Agriculturist.
To all of which the Tribune says Amen.—N. Y. Tribune.
It is all that £ claims to be—N. Y. Independent.
It is all that £ claims to be—N. Y. Independent.
It is all that £ claims to be—N. Y. Independent.
It is all that £ claims to be—N. Y. Independent.
It is needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Phrem. Jour.
Adapted for woollens, linen, or cotton.—Am. Med. Monthly
We like Grover & Baker's best.—Ladise' Wreath.
Which is best!" Grover & Baker's.—N. Y. Dispatch
Superior to all others.—N. Y. Mercury.
We have no hesistation in recommending it —N. Y. Expanse.
It requires no re-spooling.—N. Y. Exangelist.
For family use they are unrivalled.—N. Y. Daily News.
They sew a seam that will not rip.—N. Y. Courier.
It performs nobly and expeditionsly.—N. Y. Exammer.
Remarkable for the classicity o seam.—Police Grazette.
Well adapted to all kinds of family sewing.—N. Y. Ob.
Best adapted for family use —N. Y. Day Bock.
We do not hesitate to commend it.—N. Y. Chronicle.
It sews strongly and does not rip.—In Il Rubstated.
The prince of inventions.—Protestant Churchman.
It is woman's best incident.—N. Y. Chronicle.
The most blessed inventions — Protestant Churchman.
It is woman's best incident.—N. Y. Exemple our preference to Grover & Baker's.—Student
Themost blessed inventions of modern times.—Month Mag
It makes a pleasure of a toil.—N. Y. Exeming Post.
We fixed the protein of modern times.—Month Mag
It makes a pleasure of a toil.—N. Y. Exeming Post.
We fixed the protein of th OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. The favorite for ismity use — prooxiyn Star.

We highly appreciate their value.— American Missionar
Its great merit is in its peculiar stitch.— Family Circle.

We attest its simplicity and durability.—National Mag.

ESEND FOR A CIRCULAR. RIGHT KIND OF ATTRACTION. TRACT EDITION

OF STOCKTON'S PERIODICAL NEW TESTAMENI JUST OUT! ALL COMPLETE! 27 Books, making 1176 pages, for 75 cents.

BESIDES the ILLUSTRATED EDITION, (50 c B a number, or \$5 in whole.) Mr. Stockton has just in sued a CHEAP TRACT EDITION of the New Tests ment, for universal separate distribution and use; containing, it is believed, the Best Copy of the Authorize. taining, it is believed, the Best Copy of the Auth Version in the language, in Paragraph Form; w Head Lines, but with Marginal Renderings. Each 37 Books by itself, with its own Titlepage, Text, at dex, complete; making in all, 1626 pages of Trat 150 pages of Index, or 1176 pages in whole. Print \$5 paper, from long-primer type, with leaded, open all as plain and readable as can be. Price 75 cen the 27 Books; or 35 cents for any selection of 500; Sent by mail, Post Free.

Pages Prices. | Books. 1176 pages for 75 cents.

Now ready, and for sale at T. H. STOCKTON'S Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office, 1400 Chestnut street, S. W. corner Bre LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

"STAND UP FOR JESUS!" NOTES.—Biblical, Liturgical, and Personal; compile y the author of the Baliad.

NINE PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS. Engraved by Van Ingen & Snyder, (Engravers of Kane's Arctic Explorations,) from drawings by G G. White; including Portrait to Rev. D A. Traso and Rev. Dr. S. H. Fraso, with Interior Views of Concert Hall, Jayne's Hall, Three Original Pieces of Muses.

which the Ballad has been set, by Messrs. Emersor Boston, Bradbury of New York, and Bower of Phils A few ADDITIONAL POEMS by the same author cal.

The work is electrotyped, and will be issued in the neatest possible style, in hope of a large demand, will results of great usefulness. It is especially adapted to youth, to Young Men's Christian Associations, Bible Classes, Sunday and other Schools, Church and Home uses, presents to friends abroad, &c.—being convenient-It is now nearly ready, and may be ordered at or Orders supplied as received. No copies sent on sale

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS, THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

EONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodical iz:
1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)
These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radicalbut politice forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they even have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professionaman, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEET'S from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, insenueh as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

cribers about as soon as the original editions.

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum - For any two of the four Reviews, "

For any three of the four Reviews "

For all four of the Reviews, "

For Blackwood and the Reviews, "

For Blackwood and the Four Reviews, "

For Blackwood and the four Reviews, "

For Blackwood and the four Reviews, "

For Black wood a For Blackwood and the four Reviews,

Payments to be made in all cases in advance
current in the State where issued will be received.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the ab price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or most copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one addrers for 80; four copies of the four Re views and Blackwood for \$50; and so on. POSTAGE.

be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent is mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will but itsenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and be fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews. N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodics bove named is \$31 per annum. THE FARMER'S GUIDE

THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO BCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.
BY HEXES STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late
J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in
Yale Collego, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo.
1,600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.
This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture over published, and in order to give it a wider
circulation, the publishers have resolved to splace the
price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES! When sent by mail (postpaid) to California and Orego the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Unio and to Canada, [post paid,] \$6. [] This work is not a old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications shou lways be addressed, post paid, to the publishers, dressed, post paid, to the publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New Yor

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, from the Rapid Curre of Coughs, Colds, Hoarsoness, Influents, Brenchitis, Whooping Gough, Croup, Asthma, Incipient Consumption.

Through a trial of many years, and through every nation of civilized men, Agric Cherry Pectoral has been found to afford more relief, and to cure more cases of pubmonary disease, than any other remedy knews to mainth. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cared by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the dipyment of life, by this all-powerful stridute to district the first of the langs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the langs. The dry, hacking cough, the glessy cyc, and the langs, the disease of him who was lately lasty as strong, whisper to all but him, Conscarrios. He treverything; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, at shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all frame. He is taking the Cherry Pectoral now; it his strongth. The dart which pierced his die is brok. Scarcely any neighborhood can be und which has some living rophy like this, to shadow forth the virue which have won for the Cherry Pectoral an imperials renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay recommisses men as a present and a renown. and lungs are easily cured by the Cherry peters it in season. Every family should have been they will find it an invaluable protection from the lous prowler which carries off the parent hepmany a fock, the darling lamb from many a home. Authenticated evidence of these facts, with direct the treatment of each complaint, may be found they are a fact that the sight of the products of the parents of the products of the treatment of each complaint, may be found that the sight of the products of

Ten copies, six m

Voluntary agents

rents commission or

commission on each

accept in the case of

A Club of five and the person making it a Club of ten, at \$ When a Club has may be made to it, o WASHIN

TERMS OF

The National Erro ay, on the following Single copy, one y Three copies, one y Ten copies, one y Single copy, six n

[Copyright see

The La "She spoke with passion If we who cannot gaze If we, whose virtue is And stand blind on the from the wrong.

Ay sooth, we feel too str: Pas wee being come, the God."—The Lay of the Constance, in the

ginning to find out, fearfully she had tri Fancy and Charc and many a girl who a fortune-teller ches a kitchen. The fo kitchen, "Oa such you shall meet a no know his parentage. you. You shall me will be revealed. Yo wearing two roses, or sends forth a neighbo the maiden, with the the girl, beholding, se the roses! Here is th Fancy, in like man ing room, to the mai stall scon meet a n [nsually, but with var various maidens, ki you shall marry; and that your heart can de

the beauty, the dame sel', "There are the here are the kindness As we have seen, th stance had been exp but they were out of h up in his bosom; and th her heart knew him, a softly rapped and tappe her brain, not always th doubted, and she was unsocountable pain w from him. She thou must soon cease; but, s wounded, it only grew Under the influence resistible, and inexplic pulses, such as make

up its garden and das

playthings, in spite of

it is pretty sure to be

Chance puts in the handsome suitor; an

week louger than the pleasure, willingly left week after their return her with a safe escort A slight feverish at the fatigue and exciserved further to con her parting interview she had been willing it, and consider in co it, she would from the difficulty in recalling and weeks and month facing the record, before could not, when at las ollect how decided a Herman had been, no made it for him to reas she had been to un part of her declared times appeared to her pride a proof that the wood to her to be i

enough to renounce h strong enough to tre weak to draw the weak For some time aft respects, from her illn etite, and spirits, con er aunt, Mrs. Rons whose house she was, and alarmed about h the physician who has only laughed, shook that he "could discou room obstacle to her any dairy maid; but es have their ball-re an old pill-porter like Ronaldson was a mosed woman, and would ness could do, if she what to do, or what dared not question the she ventured to write Rooselandt, beg while under her care naturally felt great in and as that young lad to give any account of Mrs. Van Roosele

the sake of one, no or thy of her, but indiffer "Why," she would

ture make me nostron;

post, that, "Mi rather quiet and dor and apparently little ciety. She had beco with a very agreeal orphans, named Ard phans, named Ard time with them co nan in the world, w whom no one would than the man in th unromantic, and giv enwall's taste; and penwall's taste; and a Arden, was not only behaved very sadly a some place of publi regretted to hear, jus She could not tell pre had been very much some exquisite poin she heard some ladie was really very sorry

was really very sorry should have happened pretty little youth, and had always, in himself in a restaurant